



**KANSAS STOP VIOLENCE
AGAINST WOMEN
IMPLEMENTATION PLAN
STATE FISCAL YEARS 2018-2021
FEDERAL FISCAL YEARS 2017-2020**

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE STATE
OF KANSAS
JULY 19, 2017

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I. INTRODUCTION

Domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking impacts the lives of Kansas residents each and every day. Men and women are affected; the elderly and the very young are affected; the wealthy and those living in poverty are affected. Domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking are crimes that have no boundaries. We may not all consciously realize it, but each of us knows someone who has witnessed or experienced (or have ourselves personally witnessed or experienced) first-hand the devastating consequences of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

The Kansas Governor's Grants Program administers the Federal STOP (Services*Training*Officers*Prosecutors) Violence Against Women Formula grant program as authorized in the Violence Against Women Act.

The Governor's Office mission for the STOP Violence Against Women funding (STOP VAWA) is to reduce and ultimately eliminate violence against women in the State of Kansas. As crimes against women continue, the justice system should hold offenders accountable and provide victims with the necessary services and safety.

In addition, the State of Kansas values Kansans living in communities that are healthy, where they can grow, learn, feel safe, and thrive economically. Kansas strives to remove obstacles in communities, neighborhoods, schools, businesses, homes, and faith-based organizations and aims to enhance the criminal justice system, improve public safety, and support crime victim services and drug and violence prevention programs throughout the state.

The Governor's Grants Program is dedicated to ensuring a **S.A.F.E.** Kansas where:

- S**ervices are available and accessible in every community;
- A**ccountability of all systems, agencies, programs and individuals is provided;
- F**unding is provided for adequate resources; and
- E**mpowerment of individuals is encouraged.

The STOP VAWA grant program continues to support communities in their efforts to hire and retain personnel who respond to violent crimes against women as a way to develop and strengthen law enforcement, prosecution, court, and victim services responses to violent crimes against women. Funds from this grant program are used to hire and retain criminal justice and victim services personnel who respond to violent crimes against women, as well as supporting other strategies that create and preserve jobs and promote economic growth while improving responses to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

This plan document seeks to identify the needs and priorities regarding domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking in Kansas, as well as to lay out a blueprint for the years 2018-2021 for comprehensively addressing the identified needs and priorities in preventing and responding to violence against women in Kansas. This document includes

an overview of the planning process, needs and context, and plan priorities and approaches. This document was approved by the State of Kansas on July 19, 2017.

II. DESCRIPTION OF PLANNING PROCESS

The Governor's Grants Program used a comprehensive planning process in the development of the Kansas STOP Violence Against Women Implementation Plan for years 2018 through 2021, which included:

- Retention of the prior planning committee of key stakeholders representing various advisory boards, councils, agencies and projects working collectively to address violence against women in Kansas. Appendix B provides a list of names, affiliations, and areas of expertise of the stakeholders participating in the planning process;
- A review of several key statewide planning documents, reports, and recommendations from advisory boards and councils from prior years; and
- Planning discussions with the planning committee.

Summary Review of Key Documents, Reports, Published Research & Recommendations

The first phase of the planning process included a review of several key statewide planning documents, reports, published research and recommendations from advisory boards and councils from recent years. Kansas demographics and statistics on violence against women nationally and in Kansas were compiled ("Works Cited" is provided in Appendix A) and provided to the committee, who were asked to review and provide additional documents for review.

Planning Discussion with Key Stakeholders

The next step in the planning process included a discussion with the planning committee noted above comprised of key stakeholders representing various advisory boards, councils, agencies and projects working collectively to address violence against women in Kansas. These stakeholders represent diverse populations and perspectives on the issues of sexual, domestic and dating violence, and stalking. Additionally, many of the stakeholders in attendance are also involved in several important statewide projects addressing a range of issues related to violence against women. Some of these projects and issues include:

- Non-profit, non-governmental victim advocacy programming, training, technical assistance and accreditation;
- Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner/Sexual Assault Response Team (SANE/SART) programming;
- Outreach to underserved populations (e.g., rural, immigrant, persons with disabilities, lesbian/gay/bisexual/transgender, limited-English speaking, Tribal/

Native women, women of color, Latino women, victims of abuse in later life, faith communities, and others);

- Protection from Abuse and Protection from Stalking orders;
- Court monitoring;
- Supervised visitation and safe exchange;
- Batterer's intervention programming standards/certification;
- Training of professionals on addressing violence against women (e.g., law enforcement, prosecution, attorneys, judges, court personnel, Department of Children and Families (DCF), school administrators, interpreters, mental health providers, healthcare providers, SANE/SART providers, state and county health departments, and others); and
- Police response programs.

Appendix B provides a list of names, affiliations, and areas of expertise of the stakeholders participating in the planning process. The planning committee's participation in the updating of this plan was documented by meeting agendas, sign-in sheets for in-person and online meetings, email messages, as well as completion of a "Documentation of Collaboration form."

The purpose of the discussion with the committee was to acquire their input on needs and priorities for the 2018-2021 Kansas STOP Violence Against Women Implementation Plan. In order to obtain fully-informed needs and goals for the 2018-2021 plan, stakeholders spent time:

- Continuing to envision an ideal future of non-violence against women in Kansas;
- Considering the statistical violence against women data trends in Kansas, including 1) calls on hotlines; 2) services to victims by advocacy programs, including unduplicated numbers of victims served; 3) domestic violence trends; 4) domestic violence homicide trends; 5) Protection from Abuse and Stalking filings; 6) Protection from Abuse and Stalking Order violations; and 7) rape trends;
- Identifying the significant underserved populations in Kansas, which can be found in the "Addressing the Needs of Underserved Victims" sub-section of the "IV: Plan Priorities and Approaches" section of this plan document;
- Reviewing and enhancing the vision, themes, and goals to address violence against women identified in the 2015-2017 STOP Violence Against Women Implementation Plan, which are outlined in the summary diagram on the following page under the section "Results of Planning Process" and in Appendix C;
- Discussing Kansas achievements for each of the themes in addressing violence against women since 2010;
- Identifying the gaps under each theme that still need to be addressed in Kansas, summarized in Appendix D;
- Matching the gaps to the goals that will address them;
- Continue work with prevention and awareness;
- Creating process objectives for each goal regarding the provision of funds to address the gaps;

- Reviewing the overall needs from the 2015-2017 STOP Violence Against Women Implementation Plan to include the use of technology in stalking;
- Develop a plan with health care providers for outreach to notify victims of sexual assault of the availability of rape exams at no cost to victims;
- Discussing allocation of funding for Kansas to come into compliance with the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA);
- Developing specific outcome measures for each STOP allocation area to measure the effectiveness of STOP VAWA grant funds, stated in the “Identified Goals” subsection; and
- Reviewing drafts and issuing final approval of the Implementation Plan.
- Review work implemented by the Sexual Assault Kit Initiative (SAKI)

Results of Planning Process

The planning process utilized for the 2018-2021 Implementation Plan was built upon the work of several advisory boards, councils, researchers, and stakeholders, as well as important statewide plans, reports, research findings, and recommendations from recent years.

The vision and themes identified in the 2011 – 2014 and 2015-2017 STOP Violence Against Women Implementation Plans were utilized to guide the discussion with the committee. As a result of the expanded purpose areas of STOP Violence Against Women, the themes of Prevention and Public Awareness will continue to be addressed. The following diagram reflects the current vision and themes:



The tables in Appendix D of this document provide details of the committee’s discussion on Kansas’ achievements under each theme since 2010 and the existing gaps identified under each theme.

After reviewing the goals of the 2015-2017 Kansas STOP Violence Against Women Implementation Plan, the committee matched each of the identified gaps to the goals that will address them, including the use of technology in stalking. Next, the committee ensured the process objectives were identified for each goal regarding the provision of funds to address the gaps. Kansas looks forward to accomplishing the identified goals and, by doing so, seeing a more coordinated, comprehensive, and positive impact on domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking statewide.

Additionally, coordination of the 2018-2021 STOP Violence Against Women Implementation Plan with the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act, the Victims of Crime Act, section 393A of the Public Health Service Act (Rape Prevention Education), and the Sexual Assault Services program (SASP) contributed to the prioritization of STOP funds and will play an integral role in accomplishing the overall vision and specific goals of Kansas' Implementation Plan. The Governor's Grants Program, that administers the STOP VAWA grant program, also administers the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act program, the Victims of Crime Act program, and the Sexual Assault Services Program thereby increasing continuity across strategies and maximizing funding efforts. Additionally, goals and objectives on providing effective services to the underserved population and a strategy on the equitable distribution of grant funds geographically were kept as a result of this coordination. In review of Kansas' VOCA Victim Assistance program funding strategy, which follows the Federal VOCA guidelines, Kansas continues to ensure equitable funding distribution for victims of child abuse, domestic violence, sexual assault, and underserved crimes while taking into consideration the underserved populations affected by all of those types of crime.

Relation to Prior Implementation Plans

The 2018-2021 Implementation Plan utilizes the wisdom of previous plans, while incorporating recently compiled data as described in the "II: Description of Planning Process" section above.

It should be noted that in addition to areas noted in previous plan, the 2015-2017 Implementation Plan included three new areas: 1) Kansas will provide funding to assist subgrantees with technology in stalking and domestic violence; 2) Kansas will focus on increasing efforts to provide better services for African American victims of domestic violence, dating violence and stalking, and 3) Kansas will continue efforts to work closely with Native American tribes located within Kansas borders and provide resources for domestic violence, dating violence and stalking within the underserved population. The 2018-2021 Implementation plan will continue to build on these areas as well as all other areas. Lastly, it should be noted that Kansas will continue to have added measurable outcomes that each subgrantee will be required to provide at the end of the grant period.

III. NEEDS & CONTEXT

State Profile

Kansas is a Midwestern state in the United States, part of a region colloquially referred to as the "Heartland." Traditionally economically based in agribusiness, Kansas shares many of the demographic qualities of other largely rural states, including a rapidly decreasing rural population.

Population Density in Kansas

Based on U.S. Census Bureau estimates for 2016, Kansas has a population of approximately 2.9 million people (U.S. Census Bureau, 2016). With more than 81,000 square miles of land, Kansas is the 15th largest state in the nation in terms of geography, however, Kansas ranks 33rd in the nation for population (U.S. Census Bureau "United States Summary"). According to the U.S. Census Bureau, 98.8 percent of land area in Kansas is rural. In 2010, the average number of persons per square mile for Kansas was 34.9, compared to the national average of 87.4. The population of Kansas has not kept pace with the growth rate of the rest of the country; in fact, the population estimates of Kansas show an increase of 1.9 percent from 2015 to 2016, as compared to a 4.7 percent population growth rate for the nation as a whole (U.S. Census Bureau, 2016).

Many of the counties in the western two-thirds of the state are projected to lose between one-quarter and one-half of their 2000 population by 2040. Conversely, many of the counties in the eastern third of the state are expected to experience increases in population, especially those counties that either contain or are in close proximity to the more urban areas of Kansas. This change in population distribution will increase rural isolation as the population becomes increasingly sparse in the western part of the state, as shown in the table below (Institute for Policy and Social Research, The University of Kansas, 2011).

Cheyenne -27.1	Rawlins -28.3	Decatur -68.8	Norton -23.7	Phillips -20.9	Smith -39.7	Jewell -37.1	Republic -35.4	Washington -27.3	Marshall -3.6	Nemaha -7.5	Brown -11.3	Doniphan -28.7
Sherman -25.5	Thomas -37.4	Sheridan -37.0	Graham -39.2	Rooks -19.2	Osborne -25.2	Mitchell -7.7	Cloud -17.1	Clay 6.2	Pottawatomie 59.2	Jackson 3.1	Atchison -30.4	Leavenworth 34.3
Wallace -53.0	Logan -32.1	Gove -38.1	Trego -31.4	Ellis 19.5	Russell -10.1	Lincoln -20.6	Ottawa -7.6	Riley 12.6	Gall 42.7	Wabaunsee -6.3	Jefferson -12.0	Wyandotte 4.9
Greeley -10.4	Wichita -44.5	Scott -12.6	Lane -61.5	Ness -29.9	Rush -35.3	Ellsworth 3.1	Saline 0.5	Dickinson 6.4	Morris -1.8	Shawnee 8.0	Douglas 42.0	Johnson 57.5
Hamilton -3.7	Keary 32.9	Finney -19.4	Hodgeman -23.9	Pawnee -30.8	Barton -17.6	Rice -28.1	McPherson -5.9	Marion -44.6	Chase -39.7	Lyon -3.5	Osage -17.5	Franklin -6.1
Stanton -45.2	Grant -25.7	Haskell -37.8	Gray 5.6	Edwards -29.5	Stafford -34.8	Reno -11.3	Harvey 2.8	Butler 8.1	Greenwood -40.3	Woodson -36.2	Anderson -9.3	Miami 12.7
Morton -49.2	Stevens -12.9	Seward -1.4	Meads -33.1	Kiowa -76.6	Pratt -8.2	Kingman -31.2	Sedgwick 18.3	Cherokee -33.9	Ellis -33.9	Allen -31.5	Linn -10.0	Bourbon -16.3
			Clark -68.1	Comanche 13.8	Barber -19.3	Harper -17.7	Sumner -29.5	Cowley -26.0	Chautauque -63.4	Montgomery -3.96	Labette -18.4	Crawford 14.1

Percent Population Change

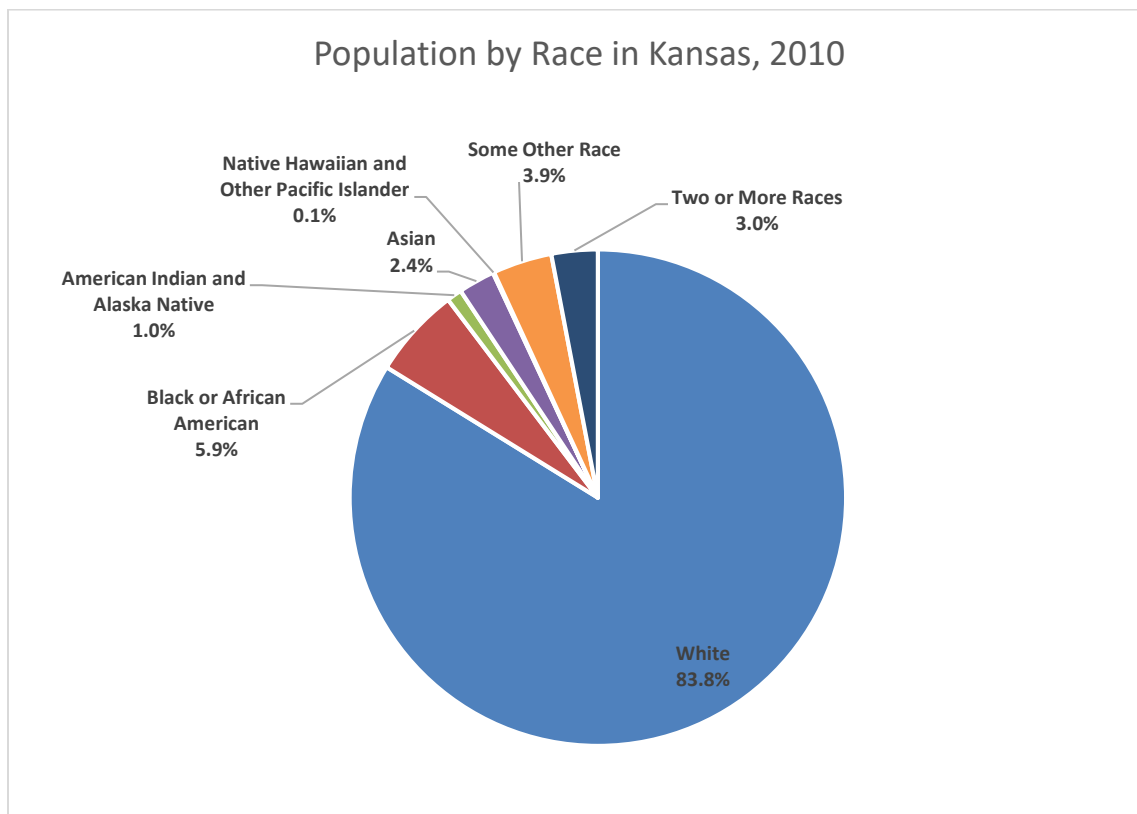
State: 11.6



The female to male ratio was estimated to be nearly even in Kansas in 2012, with 50.2 percent women. In terms of age distribution, the largest percentage of the population is found in the 25 to 34 age group, followed by the 45-54 age group and 35-44. In 2015, fourteen percent of Kansans were 65 years old and over (U.S. Census Bureau/American Factfinder). It is projected that the population of Kansans age 65 and over will increase by 54.95 percent from 2014 to 2044, bringing the percent of Kansans age 65 and older to 22.68 percent (Institute for Policy and Social Research, The University of Kansas, 2014).

Estimates show the racial composition of Kansas to be predominantly composed of people who define themselves as White at 85.4 percent. African-Americans constitute 5.9 percent of Kansas' population, 3.0 percent of Kansans identified as two or more races, 3.9 percent of Kansans identified themselves as "Some other race," and Asian persons made up 2.4 percent (U.S. Census Bureau/American Community Survey Data). While this is true for the state as a whole, there are many communities, both rural and urban, experiencing significant population shifts and multiple challenges related to integration and accommodations for cultural and language differences. For example, USD 457 reports that Garden City has 27 languages spoken in their school district. The population in that county is comprised of

Caucasian - 42.1%, Hispanic or Latino - 49.5% African American or Black - 3.3%, American Indian or Alaska - 1.4%, Asian - 4.6%, Pacific Islander - .1% and Two or More races - 1.6%.



Please note that the U.S. Census does not recognize the Hispanic/Latino population as a defined race, however there is a significant Hispanic/Latino population in Kansas.

African American Population in Kansas

The Women of Color Network reveal that an estimated 29.1% of African-American females are victimized by intimate partner violence in their lifetime (rape, physical assault or stalking); African-American females experience intimate partner violence at a rate 35 percent higher than that of white females, and about 2.5 times the rate of women of other races. However, they are less likely than white women to use social services, battered women's programs, or go to the hospital because of domestic violence. According to the National Violence Against Women Survey (NVAWS), African-American women experience higher rates of intimate partner homicide when compared to their White counterparts

The population numbers for African-American in Kansas maintain the highest numbers within the 5 cities and five counties listed below.

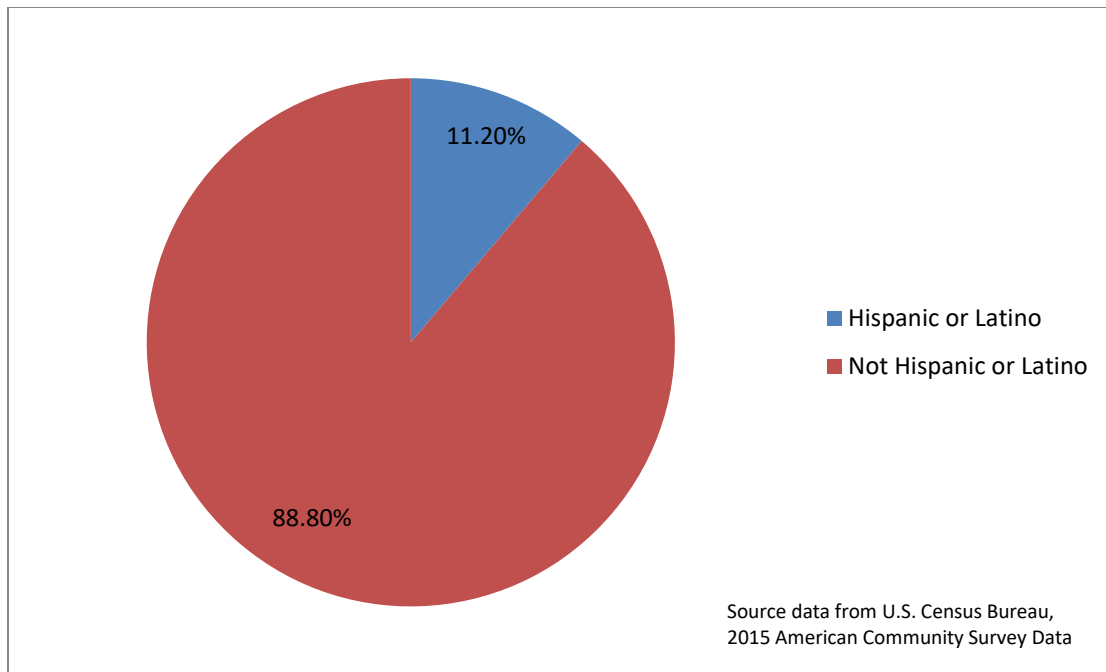
TOP 5 CITIES BY AFRICAN AMERICAN POPULATION WITH PERCENT OF CITY'S TOTAL				TOP 5 COUNTIES BY AFRICAN AMERICAN POPULATION WITH PERCENT OF COUNTY TOTAL			
	2010		2000		2010		2000
Wichita	43,807 (11.5)	Kansas City	43,865 (29.9)	Sedgwick	46,167 (9.3)	Wyandotte	44,724 (28.3)
Kansas City	39,080 (26.8)	Wichita	38,732 (11.3)	Wyandotte	39,742 (25.2)	Sedgwick	41,367 (9.1)
Topeka	14,423 (11.3)	Topeka	13,941 (11.4)	Johnson	23,636 (4.3)	Shawnee	15,337 (9.0)
Overland Park	7,518 (4.3)	Leavenworth	5,656 (16)	Shawnee	15,280 (8.6)	Johnson	11,780 (2.6)
Olathe	6,703 (5.3)	Junction City	4,914 (26)	Leavenworth	7,171 (9.4)	Leavenworth	7,160 (10.4)

As a result of historical and present day racism, an African-American woman may be less likely to report her abuser or seek help because of discrimination, African-American men's vulnerability to police brutality, and negative stereotyping. Non-arrests of suspected abusers of African American women and a fear that police will exercise an abuse of power have contributed to African American women's reluctance to involve law enforcement.

Stereotypes amplify the complexities African-American women encounter when trying to seek help or to seek assistance. Myths exist that African-American women are "domineering figures that require control" or that African-American women are "exceptionally strong under stress and are resilient" which increase their vulnerability and discourage some from speaking out about abuse. Culturally and historically, Black/African/African American women have been looked to as the protectors of their family and community. Some women may feel because of their religious beliefs they must impart forgiveness for their abusers' behavior and endure the abuse due to religious obligations under Christian, Muslim and other faith doctrines. This form of "religious maternalism" or "caretaking toward their spouse" casts them as their husband's protectors and makes it more difficult for women to report their abuse or leave the abuser.

Hispanic and Latino Population in Kansas

The state's largest ethnic minority is Hispanics/Latinos at 323, 218 people or 11.2 percent of the population (U.S. Census Bureau/ 2015 American Community Survey Data).



The Pew Hispanic Center presents a more comprehensive picture of Hispanics in Kansas. Kansas has seen a 64.9 percent growth in the Hispanic population from 2000 to 2011. The Hispanic population in Kansas is projected to more than double by 2030, to a total of 496,030 people. Kansas' Hispanic population makes Kansas 17th in the nation in terms of Hispanics as a percentage of the total state population (Pew Hispanic Center, 2014).

The Kansas Hispanic population tends to be younger, with a median age of 23 (compared to 36 for the non-Hispanic population in Kansas) and makes up 17 percent of the total K-12 aged population. The majority of Hispanics in Kansas are of Mexican ancestry. Thirty-seven percent of the Hispanic population living in Kansas in 2014 was foreign born, and 25 percent of the Hispanic population was non-citizens (Pew Hispanic Center, 2014).

Distribution of the Hispanic population throughout the state varies. The farming and animal processing industries tend to attract larger groups of ethnic minorities to those towns/regions in which they are located and tend to have higher proportions of ethnic minorities than other places in the state (Pew Hispanic Center, 2014).

These industries are largely found in the southwestern area of the state. For a decade, the top five cities by Hispanic or Latino population have been in metropolitan areas of the state or in the southwestern portion of the state.

English is the predominantly spoken language in the homes of Kansans. Of the Kansas population aged five years and over, 80 percent spoke only English at home. Thirteen percent spoke Spanish at home. Among Hispanics at least five years old living in Kansas in 2011, 22 percent reported they did not speak English "very well" or not at all." Eleven percent of Kansas residents reported that a language other than English was spoken at home (Census Bureau, 2011 survey).

Tribal Population

There are four resident tribes in Kansas with reservations: the Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska, the Kickapoo Tribe in Kansas, the Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation, and the Sac and Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska. Lawrence is home to Haskell Indian Nations University, which has an average of over 1,000 students enrolled each semester. Haskell students represent federally recognized tribes from throughout the United States (Haskell Indian Nations University). Among places with a population of 100,000 or more in 2010, Topeka, Kansas ranked eighth highest in the United States for the percentage of American Indian and Alaska Native in combined population as a percentage of the total population. Individuals who selected the American Indian and Alaska Native categories are referred to as the American Indian and Alaska Native in combination (Hoeffel, Norris, and Vines, 2012).

Table 4.

Ten Places With the Highest Percentage of American Indians and Alaska Natives: 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/pl94-171.pdf)

Place ¹	Total population	American Indian and Alaska Native					
		Alone or in combination		Alone		In combination	
		Rank	Percentage of total population	Rank	Percentage of total population	Rank	Percentage of total population
Anchorage, AK	291,826	1	12.4	1	7.9	1	4.4
Tulsa, OK	391,906	2	9.2	2	5.3	2	3.9
Norman, OK	110,925	3	8.1	3	4.7	3	3.3
Oklahoma City, OK	579,999	4	6.3	7	3.5	4	2.8
Billings, MT	104,170	5	6.0	5	4.4	14	1.5
Albuquerque, NM	545,852	6	6.0	4	4.6	28	1.4
Green Bay, WI	104,057	7	5.4	6	4.1	36	1.3
Tacoma, WA	198,397	8	4.0	16	1.8	5	2.1
Tempe, AZ	161,719	9	3.9	8	2.9	73	1.0
Tucson, AZ	520,116	10	3.8	9	2.7	52	1.1
Sioux Falls, SD	153,888	13	3.6	10	2.7	79	0.9
Spokane, WA	208,916	11	3.8	15	2.0	6	1.8
Eugene, OR	156,185	24	2.8	55	1.0	7	1.8
Topeka, KS	127,473	17	3.1	27	1.4	8	1.7
Sacramento, CA	466,488	23	2.8	46	1.1	9	1.7
Santa Rosa, CA	167,815	15	3.3	18	1.7	10	1.6

¹ Places of 100,000 or more total population. The 2010 Census showed 282 places in the United States with 100,000 or more population. They included 273 incorporated places (including 5 city-county consolidations) and 9 census designated places that were not legally incorporated.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File, Table P1.

In 2010, 29.7 percent of American Indians in Kansas were living below the poverty line, which represents the highest percentage of Kansas minorities in poverty (Kansas Association of Community Action Programs, 2011).

The National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) states in a 2013 report that “Native women experience violence at a higher rate than we would expect given their representation in the US population *and at a higher rate than any other group.*” The following statistics from the 2013 report show the alarming trends for Native Women:

- American Indians and Alaska Natives are *2.5 times as likely* to experience violent crimes – and *at least 2 times more likely* to experience rape or sexual assault crimes – compared to all other races.

- 61 percent of American Indian and Alaska Native women (or 3 out of 5) have been assaulted in their lifetimes, compared to 52 percent of African-American women, 51 percent of White women, and 50 percent of Asian American women have been assaulted.
- 34 percent of American Indian and Alaska Native women will be raped in their lifetimes, compared to 19 percent of African-American women, 18 percent of White women, and seven percent of Asian and Pacific Islander women.
- 39 percent of American Indian and Alaska Native women will be subjected to violence by an intimate partner in their lifetimes, compared to 29 percent of African-American women, 27 percent of White women, 21 percent of Hispanic women, and 10 percent of Asian women.
- 17 percent of American Indian and Alaska Native women reported being stalked during their lifetimes, compared to eight percent of White women, seven percent of African American women, and five percent of Asian women.

Among Native women victims of rape or sexual assault, an average of 67 percent describe the offender as non-Native.

Violent victimization of American Indian and Alaska Native women,
by race of offender and type of victimization, 1992-2005

Type of Violence	White	Black	Other*
Rape/sexual assault	57%	10%	33%

* Other includes AIAN and Asians.

Now, Native survivors of domestic and dating violence can use the nation's first crisis line dedicated for tribal communities. The StrongHearts Native Helpline, which seeks to offer culturally relevant, safe and confidential resources, was created by The National Indigenous Women's Resource Center and the National Domestic Violence Hotline and began operation in 2017. (K. Burgess, 2017)

The first region of service is Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska. Callers outside the three-state area can call StrongHearts as the helpline develops its services.

The helpline was created by and for American Indians. Advocates at StrongHearts are trained to navigate each caller's abuse situation with a strong understanding of Native cultures and issues of tribal sovereignty and law in a safe and accepting environment.

Disability Status

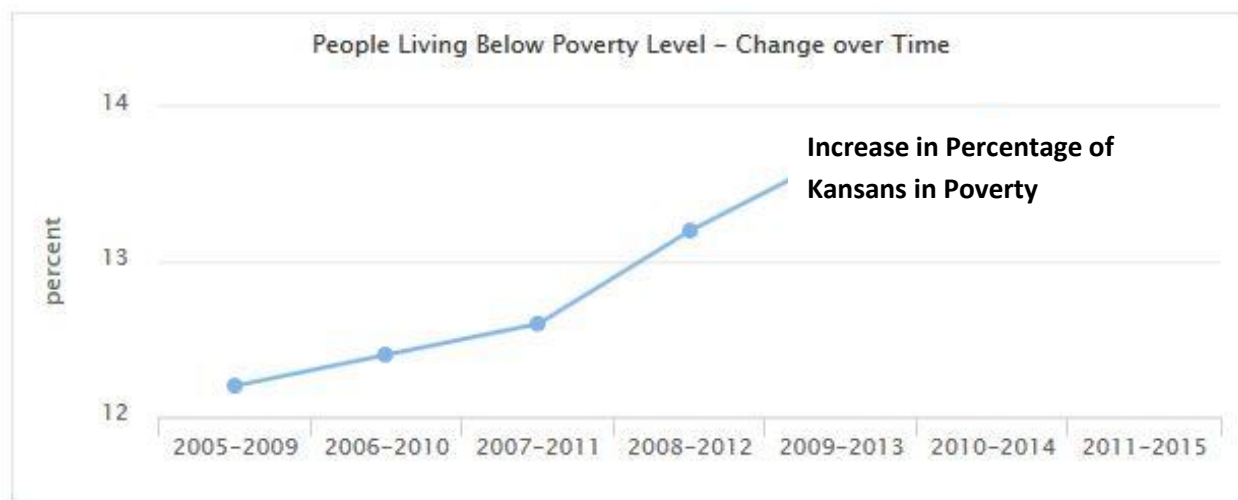
In Kansas, 12.2 percent of the population has a disability (2013 Disability Status report-Kansas, 2015 Cornell University). According to the 2013 American Community Survey, the

likelihood of having a disability varied by age, from 4.9 percent of people five to 17 years old, to 5.2 percent of people 16 to 20 years old, 21 percent of people ages 21 to 64 years old, and to 55 percent of those 65 to 74 years old (2013 Disability Status report- Kansas, 2015 Cornell University). Among those age 21-64 reporting a disability, the largest percentage reported an ambulatory or cognitive or self-care disability (Annual Disability Statistics, “Ambulatory,” 2013). Persons with disabilities represent a disproportionate number of those living below the poverty level, with an approximate 14.3 (plus or minus 1.1 percent) percent gap between those with disabilities and those without disabilities. This is a 4.7 percent decrease from 2013 (Annual Disability Statistics, “Change in Poverty Gap,” 2012).

Income, Employment, and Poverty

The United States Census Bureau reports the median income of households in Kansas was \$52,205 from 2011 to 2015 (2015). For the employed population 16 years and older, the leading industry in Kansas was educational services, health care and social assistance at 25 percent, followed by manufacturing at 13 percent (U.S. Census Bureau/American Factfinder, “Selected Economic Characteristics”). The United States Department of Labor reported the April 2016 unemployment rate in Kansas at 3.7 percent (United States Department of Labor, 2016).

Kansas statistics on poverty continue to show some alarming figures. While the total Kansas population increased approximately six percent between 2000 and 2010 (based on the last census data available), the overall size of the poverty population in the state has increased by 1.4 percent from 2005 to 2015.



Source: Kansas Health Matters, 2016.

Family status matters in determining poverty risk. In Kansas during 2015, 30.3 percent of all single female-headed households, and 39 percent of such households with related children younger than age 18, lived in poverty. For many of these mothers, employment is not a ticket out of poverty. In 2015, 39 percent of single female-headed households with

children under age 18 had a householder who worked and yet, still, the family fell into poverty. In 12 percent of cases, these mothers were working year-round, full-time without being able to pull their families from poverty status, testament to the strains of low-wage labor and the difficult economics facing single parents raising children [Census Bureau (5 yr. Estimates), 2015]. The table below provides information on those who were “officially poor” in Kansas in 2014.

Population	2015 Poverty Rate 5 year Estimates
Total Kansas	13.6%
Rural	14.1%
Urban	12.5%
African American	25%
American Indian/Native American	21.20%
Children under 18 (all races/ethnicities)	17.7%
Adults 65+	7.4%
Persons with disabilities	19.8%
Single female headed-households	30.3%
Single female headed-households with children under 18 present	39%

Violence Against Women In Kansas

Accurately capturing the magnitude and prevalence of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking is difficult due to the very nature of these crimes. Social norms, stigmatization, and the perceived response of systems all create disincentives for victims in reporting these crimes. Additionally, because most sexual, domestic, and dating violence occurs between individuals behind closed doors, these violations are less visible. Sexual and domestic violence are among the most underreported crimes in this country.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS) is a national telephone survey that gathers data on sexual violence, stalking, and intimate partner violence in the United States. Started in 2010, the survey collects data from adult women and men on past-year and lifetime experiences of violence. By monitoring sexual violence, stalking, and intimate partner violence at the state and national levels, CDC can better understand the size of the problem, characteristics of the violence, and consequences with the ultimate goal of stopping violence before it occurs. A report was issued based on the 2010 – 2012 data in April 2017.

Nationally, key data findings of the National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey revealed that sexual violence, stalking, and intimate partner violence continue to be public health problems affecting millions of Americans each year. Survey findings underscore the

heavy toll of this violence, the young age at which people often experience violence, and the negative health conditions associated with these forms of violence. The burden of sexual violence, stalking, and intimate partner violence is significant.

- In the U.S., about 1 in 3 women and nearly 1 in 6 men experienced some form of contact sexual violence during their lifetime.
- Nearly 23 million women and 1.7 million men have been the victims of completed or attempted rape at some point in their life.
- An estimated 6.8 million men were made to penetrate another person in their lifetime.
- In the U.S., more than 27% of women and 11% of men have experienced contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner in their lifetime and experienced an intimate partner violence related impact.
- 1 in 6 women and 1 in 19 men experienced stalking at some point during their lifetime.

For victims, the negative impacts and health conditions associated with these forms of violence are extensive.

- More than 27% of women and 11% of men have experienced contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner in their lifetime and experienced an intimate partner violence related impact. Commonly reported negative impacts were feeling fearful (62% women, 18% men), concern for their safety (57% women, 17% men), and symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder (52% women, 17% men).
- Significantly more women and men with a history of sexual violence or stalking by any perpetrator, or physical violence by an intimate partner, reported asthma, irritable bowel syndrome, frequent headaches, chronic pain, difficulty sleeping, and limitations in their activities compared to women and men without a history of these forms of violence.

Sexual Violence in Kansas

According to the Kansas Department of Health and Environment's April 2017 report of "Sexual Violence in Kansas, 2014-2015 Kansas Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System," nearly 15 percent of women and 2 percent of men, ages 18 years and older, ever experienced unwanted sex. The percentage of Kansas women 18 years and older who experienced unwanted sex was significantly higher among (Table 1):

- Women 25 to 34 years old compared to women aged 18 to 24 years old;
- Non-Hispanic other/multiracial women compared to non-Hispanic White women;
- Women who were divorced, never married and had 'other' marital status compared to women who were married;
- Women who identified as non-heterosexual compared to heterosexual women;

- Women who attended some college compared to women who have a high school degree/GED or less;
- Women unable to work and who are unemployed compared to women who are employed; and
- Women with an annual household income less than \$50,000 compared to those with an annual household income more than \$50,000.

The percentage of Kansas women 18 years and older who experienced unwanted sex was significantly lower among (Table 1):

- Female college graduates compared to women who have a high school degree/GED or less; and
- Women who were retired or were homemaker/students compared to women who were employed.

The percentage of Kansas men 18 years and older who experienced unwanted sex was significantly higher among (Table 1):

- Men who were never married or men with “other” marital status compared to men who were married;
- Men who identified as non-heterosexual compared to heterosexual men; and
- Men unable to work compared to men who were employed.

The percentage of Kansas men 18 years and older who experienced unwanted sex was significantly lower among men who were retired compared to men who were employed.

Table 1. Percentage of Kansas 18 years and older who ever experienced unwanted sex by selected demographics, KS BRFSS 2014-2015

Characteristic	% Women who ever experienced unwanted sex	95% CI	Within Group Comparisons	% Men who ever experienced unwanted sex	95% CI	Within Group Comparisons
<i>Overall</i>	14.7%	14.0% - 15.4%		2.2%	1.9% - 2.6%	
<i>Age group</i>						
18-24	14.5%	11.9% - 17.0%	Reference	3.0%	1.8% - 4.2%	Reference
25-34	20.1%	17.9% - 22.4%	Higher	2.7%	1.8% - 3.7%	NSD
35-44	18.8%	16.8% - 20.8%	NSD	2.9%	1.9% - 3.9%	NSD
45+	12.1%	11.4% - 12.8%	NSD	1.7%	1.4% - 2.0%	NSD
<i>Race/ethnicity groups</i>						
White, NH	14.3%	13.6% - 15.1%	Reference	2.1%	1.8% - 2.5%	Reference
African American, NH*	17.3%	13.5% - 21.2%	NSD			
Hispanic	12.8%	10.3% - 15.3%	NSD	2.0%	0.9% - 3.1%	NSD
Other/Multiracial, NH	20.1%	16.1% - 24.0%	Higher	3.9%	2.0% - 5.8%	NSD
<i>Marital status</i>						
Married	11.3%	10.5% - 12.1%	Reference	1.7%	1.3% - 2.0%	Reference
Divorced	25.6%	23.4% - 27.9%	Higher	2.9%	1.9% - 3.8%	NSD
Never married	16.4%	14.2% - 18.5%	Higher	3.6%	2.1% - 5.1%	Higher
Other	16.1%	14.2% - 17.9%	Higher	2.9%	2.1% - 3.7%	Higher
<i>Sexual orientation</i>						
Heterosexual	14.1%	13.4% - 14.8%	Reference	2.0%	1.6% - 2.3%	Reference
Non-heterosexual	25.1%	20.7% - 29.4%	Higher	9.7%	6.4% - 13.1%	Higher
<i>Education</i>						
High school graduate/GED or less	14.5%	13.3% - 15.8%	Reference	2.3%	1.7% - 2.9%	Reference
Some college	17.3%	16.0% - 18.5%	Higher	2.8%	2.1% - 3.4%	NSD
College graduate	11.6%	10.7% - 12.6%	Lower	1.5%	1.1% - 1.9%	NSD
<i>Employment</i>						
Employed	15.4%	14.4% - 16.4%	Reference	2.1%	1.7% - 2.5%	Reference
Retired	6.4%	5.6% - 7.2%	Lower	0.9%	0.5% - 1.2%	Lower
Homemaker/Student	12.0%	10.3% - 13.7%	Lower	4.0%	1.8% - 6.1%	NSD
Unable to work	34.4%	31.0% - 37.9%	Higher	5.9%	3.8% - 8.0%	Higher
Unemployed	25.1%	20.7% - 29.5%	Higher	3.7%	2.0% - 5.4%	
<i>Annual household income</i>						
More than 50K	11.4%	10.4% - 12.3%	Reference	2.0%	1.5% - 2.5%	Reference
25K to less than 50K	14.9%	13.4% - 16.4%	Higher	2.1%	1.4% - 2.7%	NSD
Less than 25K	22.9%	21.2% - 24.7%	Higher	3.2%	2.4% - 4.1%	NSD

*Suppression due to counts less than 5 or a relative standard error greater than 30%.

Comparison: Higher means that the estimate is significantly higher than the reference group and Lower means it is significantly lower. NSD means "no significant difference" between the estimate and the reference group. **Note:** CI, Confidence Interval; NH, non-Hispanic; "Other" race/ethnicity, Non-Hispanic American Indian/Alaskan Native, Asian, or Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; "Other" marital status, Widowed, separated and a member of an unmarried couple; K, \$1,000; GED, General Education Development.

Source: 2014 and 2015 Kansas Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Bureau of Health Promotion, KDHE.

After adjusting for demographic characteristics, there were statistically significant positive associations between experience of unwanted sex and chronic health conditions for both men and women. Compared with women who did not experience unwanted sex, women who did experience unwanted sex has significantly higher prevalence odds of obesity, depression, heart disease, diabetes, cancer, stroke, asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, kidney disease, heart attack and arthritis. Compared with men who did not experience

unwanted sex, men who did experience unwanted sex has significantly higher prevalence odds of obesity, depression, diabetes, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, kidney disease and arthritis.

Depression had the highest magnitude of association between chronic health conditions and unwanted sex among both women and men. For example “the adjusted prevalence odds of depression among men who experienced unwanted sex was 5.8 times higher compared to men without the experience.”

Table 2. Unadjusted and adjusted associations between chronic health conditions and sexual assault status, Kansas BRFSS 2014 and 2015

Chronic Health Conditions	Unadjusted POR	95% CI	Adjusted* POR	95% CI
Women				
Obesity	1.6	1.4 - 1.8	1.4	1.2 - 1.6
Depression	4.0	3.6 - 4.5	3.2	2.8 - 3.7
Heart disease	1.2	0.9 - 1.5	1.4	1.1 - 1.9
Diabetes	1.2	1.1 - 1.4	1.4	1.2 - 1.7
Cancer	1.3	1.1 - 1.5	1.7	1.4 - 2.0
Stroke	1.4	1.1 - 1.7	1.6	1.2 - 2.1
Current asthma	2.1	1.8 - 2.4	1.8	1.5 - 2.2
COPD	2.6	2.2 - 3.0	2.4	2.0 - 2.9
Kidney disease	1.4	1.1 - 1.8	1.5	1.1 - 2.0
Heart attack	1.3	1.0 - 1.6	1.4	1.0 - 2.0
Arthritis	1.5	1.3 - 1.6	2.0	1.7 - 2.3
Men				
Obesity	1.5	1.1 - 2.0	1.5	1.1 - 2.1
Depression	5.4	4.0 - 7.3	5.8	4.2 - 8.1
Heart disease	0.8	0.5 - 1.3	1.3	0.7 - 2.2
Diabetes	1.3	0.9 - 1.8	1.7	1.1 - 2.6
Cancer	0.9	0.6 - 1.6	1.6	0.9 - 2.8
Stroke	1.1	0.5 - 2.2	1.4	0.7 - 3.2
Current asthma	1.4	0.8 - 2.3	1.3	0.8 - 2.3
COPD	1.8	1.2 - 2.8	2.1	1.3 - 3.4
Kidney disease	2.0	1.0 - 4.0	2.7	1.3 - 5.8
Heart attack	0.8	0.5 - 1.5	1.3	0.7 - 2.3
Arthritis	1.2	0.9 - 1.7	1.7	1.2 - 2.4

Note: CI, Confidence Interval; POR, Prevalence odds ratio; COPD, Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. *Adjusted for age, race/ethnicity, annual household income, marital status and health Insurance.

Source: 2014 and 2015 Kansas Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Bureau of Health Promotion, KDHE.

In 2015, the Kansas Bureau of Investigation (KBI) documented 1,148 rapes reported to law enforcement. These statistics represent reports to law enforcement and do not account for multiple incidences with a single victim, nor do they reflect unreported rapes that have occurred in Kansas. In 2015, the perpetrator was an acquaintance in 30.2 percent of Kansas reported rapes, and in 10.4 percent of the cases, the perpetrator was a boyfriend/girlfriend. In only 7.3 percent of Kansas reported rapes was the perpetrator a stranger. In the vast

majority of reported cases, the victim was female. Among reported incidences for males, the majority of victims were 10 years of age or younger (2015).

Rape Trends 1993-2015

Rape Trends 1993-2015

YEAR	Offenses	Percent of Change	Incidents per 1,000 Population	YEAR	Offenses	Percent of Change	Incidents per 1,000 Population
1993	1,059	1.5%	0.41	2005	1,099	-4.7%	0.40
1994	1,055	-0.4%	0.41	2006	1,238	12.6%	0.45
1995	1,088	3.1%	0.42	2007	1,231	-0.6%	0.45
1996	1,146	5.3%	0.44	2008	1,186	-3.7%	0.42
1997	1,192	4.0%	0.45	2009	1,127	-5.0%	0.40
1998	1,136	-4.7%	0.43	2010	1,099	-2.5%	0.38
1999	1,122	-1.2%	0.42	2011	1,103	0.4%	0.37
2000	1,100	-2.0%	0.41	2012	1,067	-3.3%	0.36
2001*	988	-10.2%	0.36	2013	991	-7.1%	0.33
2002	1,157	17.1%	0.43	2014	1,053	6.3%	0.35
2003	1,133	-2.1%	0.42	2015	1,148	9.0%	0.39
2004	1,153	1.8%	0.43				

*No information was received from Lawrence, Kansas City, or

Source: Kansas Bureau of Investigation, 2015.

The Kansas Governor's Grants Program compiled statewide data collected from three sexual assault, five domestic violence, and eighteen dual victim service organizations for the year ending June 30, 2016. Data shows local victim service organizations answered 4,325 sexual violence-related hotline calls, provided face-to-face services to 3,188 non-residential services and 108 residential services to sexual violence victims, and provided 4,735 hours of counseling to victims of sexual violence.

The significant disparity between the estimated number of rapes, law enforcement statistics, and service provider statistics illustrates the underreporting of rape and sexual violence. National data suggests that only 10 percent of rapes are reported to law enforcement, with men less likely to report than women. Victims cite a number of reasons for not reporting, including fear of retaliation, shame or embarrassment, self-blame or victim-blaming by others, perception that nothing will happen to the perpetrator, minimization of rape by others, and connection to the perpetrator. After several declining years, the number of rapes reported to Kansas law enforcement increased nine percent in 2015 from the number reported in 2014. During 2015, approximately 18.6 percent of all reported rape incidents in Kansas were cleared by an arrest, down from 19.8 percent that were cleared for the same time period in 2014. This is an arrest rate, not a clearance rate. Some cases may have been cleared by exceptional means (ex: death of offender or victim refusing to testify). (2015)

This is still a small portion of rape offenders when one considers that 79.9 percent of the offenders were known to the victim. Of the rape incidents reported to law enforcement

agencies, the rape victim is usually a white (85.0%) female (98.2%) less than 25 years of age (65.5%). The rape offender is most often a white (67.2%) male (91.5%) between the ages of 15 and 29 (46.9%). (2015)

Domestic & Dating Violence in Kansas

Domestic violence causes significant harm to Kansans; to individuals, families, friends and communities; to workplaces and other organizations; and to public-service agencies that must allocate precious funds combating these preventable crimes.

In 2012, the Kansas Bureau of Investigation (KBI) reported 24,373 incidents of domestic violence, an increase of 11 percent from 2008. The KBI reported (in 2015) 22,712 incidents of domestic violence, a decrease of 7.3 percent over a 3 year period. A total of 36,616 arrests were made over the 3 year period, translating to an arrest of over half (50.61 percent) of the reported incidents. This represents a 6.45 percent decrease compared to the prior three years. Additionally, in almost one-third (30.20 percent) of reported incidents, the perpetrator was a current/former boyfriend/girlfriend. In 14.43 percent of reported incidents, the perpetrator was a spouse. In the majority of reported incidents, 68.6 percent were female victims and 31.3 percent were male, while the suspects were comprised of 38.7 percent female and 71.2 percent male (2015).

The Kansas Governor's Grants Program compiled statewide data collected from three sexual assault, five domestic violence, and eighteen dual victim service organizations for the year ending June 30, 2016. Data shows that these local victim service organizations answered 30,877 domestic violence-related hotline calls, provided face-to-face services to 9,499 non-residential services and 2,687 residential services to domestic violence victims, and provided 48,157 hours of counseling to victims of domestic violence.

In a single day (September 16) in 2016, local domestic violence programs in Kansas participated in the National 2016 Census of Domestic Violence Services. The following were some of the findings:

- 673 victims served in one day.
- 373 domestic violence victims found refuge in emergency shelters or transitional housing provided by local domestic violence programs. In addition to a safe place to lay their heads at night, shelter residents were provided with a variety of comprehensive services.
- 300 adults and children received non-residential assistance and services, including counseling, legal advocacy, and children's support groups.
- 264 hotline calls were answered – domestic violence hotlines are a lifeline for victims in danger, providing support, information, safety planning and resources.
- 101 unmet requests for services in one day – including emergency shelter, housing, transportation, childcare and legal representation, that could not be provided because programs did not have the resources to offer these services.
- 60 percent of unmet requests were for housing – emergency shelter and transitional

housing continue to be the most urgent unmet needs with 83 requests unmet.

- Programs were unable to provide services for many reasons:
 - ✓ 23% reported reduced government funding
 - ✓ 15% reported not enough staff
 - ✓ 19% reported cuts from private funding sources
 - ✓ 8% reported reduced individual donations

In 2006, at the request of the Governor's Grants Program, the Docking Institute at Fort Hays University conducted a phone survey of Kansas women regarding domestic violence. The Docking Institute study utilized an expanded definition of domestic violence that included verbal abuse (screening for a pattern, rather than one-time incidents). Some of their key findings include:

- Ten percent of Kansas women have been victims of domestic violence in the preceding year;
- One-third of all Kansas women currently know someone, not including herself, who is a victim of domestic violence; and
- 97.5 percent of Kansans surveyed believed that abuse continues because the victim stays with the abuser.

In 2015, the KBI reported that 8,367 Protection from Abuse filings occurred. This represents a 6.44 percent increase from the previous year. During the same year, 1,435 Protection from Abuse violations were reported but, because violations are often charged under a variety of statutes or may not be reported at all by the victims or law enforcement agencies, this most likely significantly under represents the number of violations (2015).

Law enforcement data shows that domestic violence can be a factor in many types of crimes. All domestic violence related crimes may not be represented in this report. For example, domestic violence cases have been charged as assault, aggravated assault, battery, domestic battery, aggravated battery, criminal threat, kidnapping, aggravated kidnapping, stalking, arson, criminal damage to property, criminal trespassing, violation of a protection order, sexual battery, rape or burglary. Again, this suggests that law enforcement reports represent only a small portion of domestic violence incidents.

Domestic violence is strongly correlated with poverty for women. The National Coalition for the Homeless reports that approximately 63 percent of homeless women have experienced domestic violence in their adult lives (2009). The National Network to End Domestic Violence states that domestic violence is a leading cause of homelessness for women and their children:

- Between 22 and 57 percent of all homeless women report that domestic violence was the immediate cause of their homelessness. Additionally, 38 percent of all victims of domestic violence become homeless at some point in their lives. A victim of domestic violence will often leave an abuser multiple times before finally escaping the violence, therefore experiencing multiple periods of homelessness.

- Over 90 percent of homeless women have experienced severe physical or sexual abuse at some point in their lives, and 63 percent have been victims of intimate partner violence as adults.
- In a 2008 report by the U.S. Conference of Mayors, 39 percent of the cities surveyed identified domestic violence as the primary cause of homelessness.
- Over 80 percent of survivors entering shelters identified “finding housing I can afford” as a need, second only to “safety for myself” (85%).

Dating Violence

National estimates suggest that approximately one in five female high school students report being physically and/or sexually abused by a dating partner (Silverman, 2001). According to the 2013 Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), 7.8 percent of high school students reported being physically assaulted by a boyfriend or girlfriend in the past year.

Among Kansas high school students, the 2013 YRBS found rates of sexual violence comparable to national estimates (7.5 percent vs. 8.0 percent in 2011). Comparing data for Kansas from 2011 and 2013, the overall percentage of high school students reporting forced intercourse remained steady. In 2013, female students had twice the prevalence of forced intercourse as compared to males (9.8% vs. 4.9%). Significantly higher rates were also reported among Hispanic/Latino students (11.8%), as compared to White students (6.5%). The 2013 YRBS data is the most recent available data for Kansas.

2013 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Kansas High School Survey Summary Tables - Weighted Data

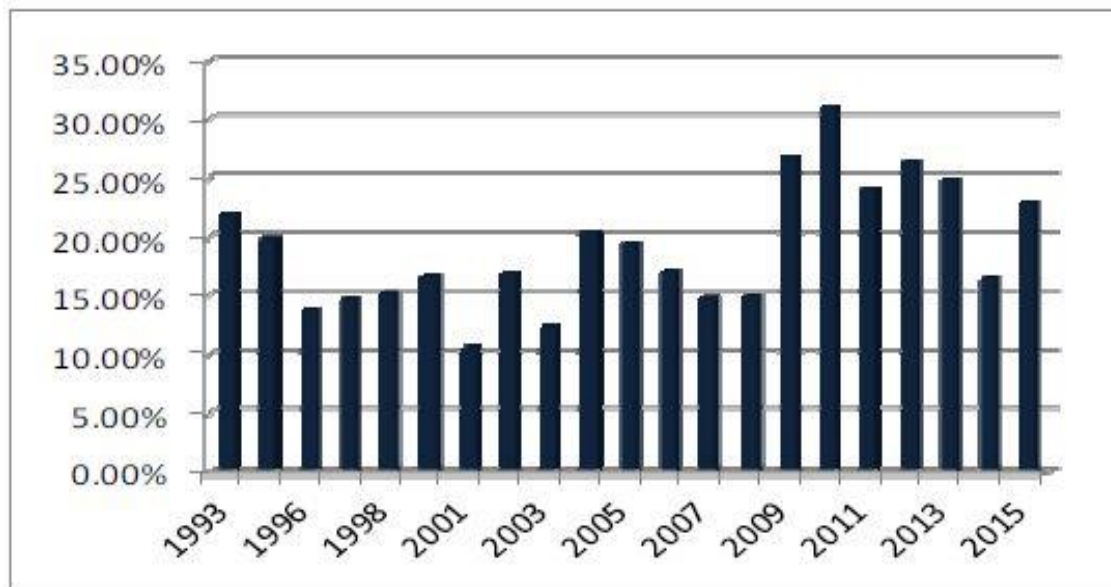
QN22: Among students who dated or went out with someone during the past 12 months, the percentage who had been physically hurt on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with one or more times during the past 12 months

	Percentage	Total		N	Percentage	Male		N	Percentage	Female		N
		95% confidence interval				95% confidence interval				95% confidence interval		
Total	7.8	(6.4 - 9.4)		1,377	5.9	(4.4 - 7.7)		659	9.4	(7.3 - 12.1)		714
Age												
15 or younger	6.7	(4.4 - 10.0)		532	4.0	(2.4 - 6.7)		223	7.8	(4.8 - 12.5)		306
16 or 17	9.0	(6.9 - 11.8)		697	6.5	(4.7 - 9.1)		356	12.0	(8.5 - 16.5)		341
18 or older	5.8	(2.6 - 12.6)		146	-	-		80	-	-		66
Grade												
9th	6.0	(3.9 - 9.3)		429	4.0	(2.0 - 8.1)		182	8.0	(4.9 - 12.7)		247
10th	7.8	(5.1 - 11.8)		326	4.4	(2.3 - 8.2)		166	11.1	(6.7 - 17.9)		160
11th	8.3	(6.0 - 11.6)		369	7.4	(4.3 - 12.3)		172	9.4	(6.4 - 13.5)		197
12th	8.4	(5.3 - 13.3)		237	7.4	(3.8 - 14.0)		131	8.9	(4.9 - 15.6)		105
Race/Ethnicity												
Black*	-	-		37	-	-		17	-	-		20
Hispanic/Latino	7.9	(4.7 - 12.9)		236	5.5	(2.6 - 11.3)		113	9.1	(4.8 - 16.5)		121
White*	7.4	(5.7 - 9.4)		930	5.5	(3.4 - 8.7)		446	9.3	(7.2 - 12.0)		484
All other races	-	-		46	-	-		26	-	-		20
Multiple races	14.5	(8.5 - 23.6)		105	-	-		47	-	-		58

Domestic Violence–Related Homicides

Recent KBI numbers show that in 2015, Kansans reported 22,712 domestic violence incidents to law enforcement agencies. During the past four years, domestic-violence related homicides constitute between 16 and 26 percent of all homicides in Kansas.

In 2014, Kansas ranked 21st in the nation in the rate of women killed by men (Violence Policy Center, 2016). In 2015, 22.9 percent of homicides in Kansas were domestic violence-related (Kansas Bureau of Investigation, 2015).



*Due to technical issues, 1995 data has been omitted because it only contains six months of data.

**Total homicide data are not available for 1999.

Source: Kansas Bureau of Investigation, 2016

Governor's Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board

The Governor's Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board (DVFRB) was established on October 11, 2004, by Executive Order 04-11. The mandate set out in the order is to "recommend improvements to prevent future fatalities and determine if adequate resources and training are in place for those who respond to domestic violence crimes."

The DVFRB examines domestic violence homicides with two principal goals:

1. To continue informing the public about the insidious nature of domestic violence and motivating the public to find solutions to end domestic violence; and
2. To identify systemic changes within all the organizations and agencies that work with domestic violence victims, offenders, and families to learn new ways of reducing the number of fatalities by better identification of risk factors and improvement in the coordination of services that our State provides.

DVFRB Case Review Findings

The following statistics are from 53 intimate partner fatalities that the DVFRB has reviewed. It is important to note the language and the context of the terms “victim” and “perpetrator.” “Perpetrator” is used to describe the person who committed the homicide and “victim” is used to describe the person who was killed. There is evidence through police reports that several of the female perpetrators of homicide were victims in a battering relationship prior to killing their intimate partner.

Of the 53 homicide victims in the reviewed cases, 40 were female. The relationship between the perpetrator and victim was most often a spouse (17) and 39 of the victims were killed in their own home. The average age of both victims and perpetrators is forty and the majority are Caucasian – victims at 79 percent and perpetrators at 72 percent. In 47 percent of the cases, the victim was in the process of leaving or had recently ended the relationship. The cause of death was most often with a firearm (33), followed by stabbing (14) and strangulation (6). The perpetrator committed suicide following the homicide in twenty-one of the cases (40 percent of the time). (Governor’s Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board, 2015).

DVFRB Progress and Accomplishments

Intimate partner homicide reviews include information from criminal justice records and civil court records to include divorce and protection order proceedings; prior law enforcement contact; and interviews with family and friends, employers and employees, state agencies, community agencies, and the offender. By identifying patterns and risk factors, these reviews have resulted in recommendations made by the DVFRB in the effort to reduce intimate partner homicide and, to date, several recommendations have been accomplished.

Following are some highlights of several recommendations of the DVFRB to increase victim safety and offender accountability. Adoption of the Essential Elements and Standards of Batterer Intervention Programs in Kansas by the Office of the Attorney General has resulted in 39 certified batterer intervention programs across the state of Kansas. As a result of legislative action initiated by the DVFRB, domestic violence crimes are now tracked in the criminal justice system, with the statutory requirement of all offenders to receive a domestic violence assessment. Professionals across the criminal justice system and advocacy programs have benefitted from consistent domestic violence training as a result of a DVFRB recommendation with funding provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office on Violence Against Women. A model domestic violence policy was also developed and the DVFRB recommended all law enforcement agencies adopt the model policy which was subsequently posted on the Office of the Attorney General’s website. The Kansas Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence developed training and materials, which they continue to update, to assist victims on how to determine the need for a protection order and developed an online guided interview for survivors to allow a victim to review procedural, legal, and safety information.

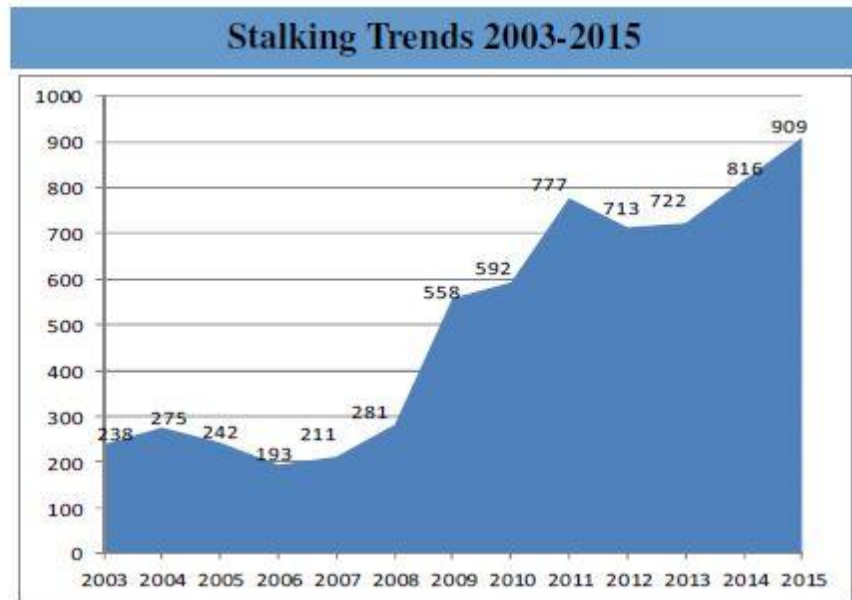
Stalking in Kansas

The Kansas Legislature created the Protection from Stalking Act (PFSA) during the 2002 session. The statute is to be “liberally construed to protect victims of stalking and to facilitate access to judicial protection for stalking victims, whether represented by counsel or proceedings pro se.” The PFS allows the court to refrain a defendant from harassing, telephoning, contacting, or otherwise communicating with the victim. A person may seek relief by filing a verified petition with any district judge or clerk of the court, unless the victim is a minor, then relief may be sought by filing a verified petition with the district judge or with the clerk of the court in the county where the stalking occurred. Once an order is filed with the court, a temporary order is issued and a hearing is set within 21 days. A final order may be issued for a period of one year.

In 2017, the Kansas Legislature passed House Substitute for Senate Bill 101. This bill amends the PFSA to create the Protection from Stalking or Sexual Assault Act. This change allows victims of even a single incident of sexual assault to seek an order of protection, without any relationship requirement between the victim and perpetrator. Sexual assault is defined as “[a] nonconsensual sexual act; or an attempted sexual act against another by force, threat of force, duress or when the person is incapable of giving consent.”

Limited information is available on the prevalence of stalking in Kansas. The primary source of information comes from law enforcement data. In 2015, according to the KBI, 909 stalking violations occurred, an increase of 11.4 percent from the 816 reported in 2014. Protection from Stalking Order filings have had a significant increase since such protection orders became available in 2002. However, it should be noted in 2008, the Kansas Legislature passed, and the Governor signed into law, Senate Bill 414 which expands the definition of Stalking under Kansas statutes. Under this law, stalking is now a mandatory arrest crime. Additionally, law enforcement agencies and prosecutors’ offices are required to adopt and implement stalking response policies. This is reflected in the large increase of offenses reported since 2009.

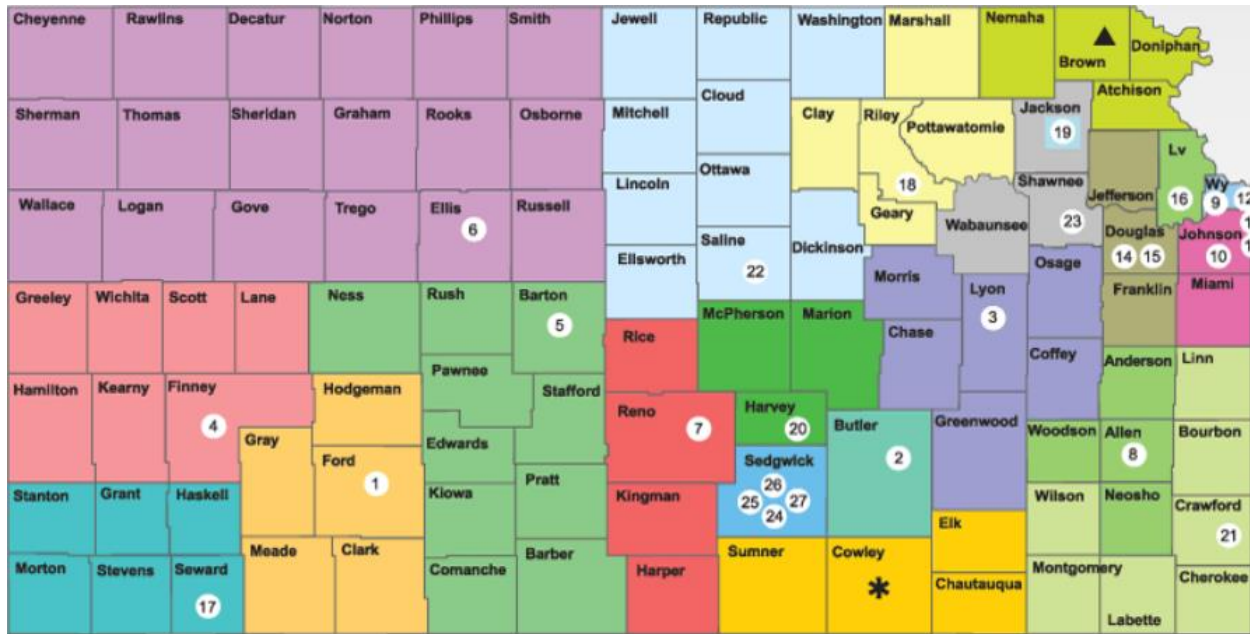
YEAR	Offenses	Percent Change
2003	238	37.57%
2004	275	15.55%
2005	242	-12.00%
2006	193	-20.25%
2007	211	9.33%
2008	281	33.18%
2009	558	98.58%
2010	592	6.09%
2011	777	31.25%
2012	713	-8.24%
2013	722	1.26%
2014	816	13.02%
2015	909	11.40%



Source: Kansas Bureau of Investigation, 2015.

Victim Services in Kansas

Twenty-seven primary purpose organizations in Kansas directly provide services to domestic violence and sexual assault victims, survivors, families and communities covering all 105 counties throughout the state. It should be noted that both rural and urban areas have their own challenges with providing services. Large numbers of victims in the urban areas put pressure on programs to provide adequate outreach and information for services, as well as adequate staffing to provide these services. Rural programs are challenged by the oftentimes extreme isolation of victims, geographic distances, and confidentiality concerns in small communities. Several agencies, especially in rural Western Kansas, must provide services to a large, multi-county, service area. For example, one agency essentially provides services for the entire northwest quadrant of the state, a total of 18 counties. See map below provided by the Kansas Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence:



In addition to the accredited programs noted on the map above, there are other service programs that provide specialty services or programs for transitional housing, counseling and other services.

Needs of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking Victims in Kansas

As previously mentioned, Appendix D describes the gaps in services in Kansas as identified by the committee with the assistance of current sub-grantees. Through analysis of these gaps, the committee then formulated the following needs:

Increase assistance with legal services, accessing the courts, and seeking legal remedies.

In an assessment of domestic violence victim services in Kansas, approximately 80 percent of victims reported finding information on the legal system very useful (Docking Institute, 2007). In 2009, the Governor's Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board recommended that advocates work closely with domestic violence victims to ensure access to protection orders, helping victims understand what to expect from the legal system, and supporting victims through the legal process. The 2010 sexual violence response plan notes that sexual violence victims may benefit from improved access to civil legal remedies (Kansas Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence, *Addressing Sexual Violence*, 2010).

Increase access to victim services. Local sexual and domestic violence service organizations provide services for an astonishing number of many victims and yet, victims continue to have difficulty in accessing services. In some cases, funding cuts have forced local sexual and domestic violence programs to reduce services. Services, including shelter, are often at capacity. In a single day (September 16) in 2016, local domestic violence

programs in Kansas received 421 requests from victims that they were unable to meet. Forty-two percent of the unmet requests were for housing. Emergency shelter and transitional housing continue to be the most urgent unmet needs, with 83 unmet requests (National Network to End Domestic Violence, 2016). Victims may also have difficulty accessing services due to resource barriers, such as transportation (Docking Institute, 2007).

Improve perpetrator accountability. In occurrences of both sexual and domestic violence, the perpetrator is known to the victim in the vast majority of cases. Despite this, arrest rates remain low. A large percentage of Kansas victims of domestic violence reported that fear of retribution from the batterer in a variety of forms was a barrier to leaving the abusive relationship (Docking Institute, 2007). The 2010 Kansas sexual violence response plan includes the recommendation of supporting prosecution of sex crimes (Kansas Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence, *Addressing Sexual Violence*, 2010). In virtually every report since its founding in 2005, the Governor's Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board has included recommendations for increasing offender accountability, including promoting collaboration among systems, certifying batterer's intervention programs, and having specialized parole caseloads specific to batterers. The Women's Leadership Project at Fort Hays State University recommends that, where available, Batterer Intervention Programming should be utilized in cases involving domestic violence. Due to lack of funding and the difficulty of geographic distance, existing Batterers' intervention programs (BIPs) struggle to remain viable, and there remains some unserved areas. Innovative ways to deliver both training and intervention programs to rural areas must be developed. It is further recommended that lethality/danger assessment and safety planning be included in statewide domestic violence trainings. Updated technology to speed communication among all entities in monitoring offenders is also needed to improve offender accountability (2012).

Enhance collaboration among systems. Victim safety and offender accountability require a multitude of systems to provide a comprehensive, effective, victim-centered response in cases of sexual and domestic violence. In a Kansas survey of 700 respondents of judges, prosecuting attorneys, court service officers, and community correction professionals, over half said that their community does not have a domestic violence coordinated community response team. Nearly 74 percent believed that such a team is needed. Lack of funding and time, lack of collaboration among community entities, and geographic challenges in rural areas were most frequently cited as reasons why some communities do not have a domestic violence coordinated community response team (Women's Leadership Project, 2012). The Women's Leadership Project at Fort Hays State University highly recommends the development of coordinated community response teams and improved communication, cooperation, and collaboration for Kansas communities (2012). The Kansas sexual violence response plan (Kansas Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence, *Addressing Sexual Violence*, 2010) and the Governor's Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board also recommend improved collaboration among systems. Additionally, cross-training for all professionals is suggested to ensure each system responds from a trauma-informed perspective, utilizing best practices.

Develop and expand prevention services addressing violence against women. Research and experience tells us that preventing sexual and domestic violence is possible. For people

and communities impacted by sexual and domestic violence, the thought of a world that is violence-free may seem like a faraway goal. In practice, prevention is both a process and an end-goal. Comprehensive prevention takes time. To end sexual and domestic violence, everyone must work together and across all levels—individual, relationship, community, and society (Kansas Sexual and Domestic Violence Primary Prevention Planning Committee, 2012).

Reduce domestic violence related homicides. One person killed by their intimate partner is one too many. Between 2013 and 2015, 39 people are known to have been killed in Kansas by their intimate partner or former partner, which accounted for 11 percent of all murders in our state during this time frame (Kansas Bureau of Investigation, 2015). Additional homicides were domestic violence related (children, current partner, etc.) The impact of a homicide causes a ripple effect which includes the immediate impact on family, friends and communities as well as the long-term impact on the children harmed and future generations. The criminal justice system, community victim services, and communities need to collaborate to end the tragedy of intimate partner homicides.

IV. PLAN PRIORITIES & APPROACHES

The 2018-2021 Implementation Plan goals and objectives outlined in the corresponding subsections below were developed by the planning process results, coordination with other state and federal funding streams, data outlined in the “Needs and Context” section above, and previous implementation plans.

Identified Goals

The vision of the current project is to provide trauma-informed services to every victim of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking or dating violence throughout his or her involvement in the civil and criminal justice systems and hold offenders accountable for their crimes. To support the achievement of the overall vision and address the needs in the section above, the committee created specific goals and objectives for STOP VAWA grant funding to address the overall needs identified and the gaps identified for each theme.

Grant projects shall provide personnel, training, technical assistance, data collection, and other resources for the apprehension, prosecution, and adjudication of persons committing violent crimes against women, and for the protection and safety of victims. Overall goals are stated and followed by process and outcome objectives. Process objectives address the *provision* of services. Outcome objectives address the *effects* of the services. The success of the STOP VAWA grant-funded activities will be measured and evaluated by utilizing the specific outcome measures for the allocation categories for the grant, identified below. These outcome measures can be found following the Plan Goals in this section.

Goal 1 - Develop and expand services that promote a responsive, effective legal system which ensures victim safety and offender accountability.

Process Objectives

1. STOP Funds may be made available to prosecutors' offices, law enforcement agencies, the courts, criminal justice agencies, and community-based victim services providers, for the purposes of:
 - a. Implementing and/or continuing special investigative and/or prosecutorial units that specifically address violent crimes committed against women;
 - b. Implementing and/or continuing victim assistance programs aimed at serving women victimized by violent crime;
 - c. Implementing and/or continuing court-based programs that address violent crimes committed against women;
 - d. Coordinating community efforts to address violence against women through community councils, task forces, coordinated community response teams, etc.
2. STOP Funds may be made available to send law enforcement, prosecutors, court staff, system-based victim assistance staff, other criminal justice professionals, and community-based victim services providers to training, including multi-disciplinary and trauma-informed training, specific to the issues of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, and other violent crimes targeting women, on the response to those crimes, requirements of the laws relating to those crimes, and on investigative and prosecutorial techniques leading to the effective adjudication of such cases.
3. STOP Funds may be made available to develop, update, or deliver a Kansas-specific, statewide, multi-disciplinary training created by state agencies, the Judicial Branch, and community partners, that targets all Kansas professionals in the criminal justice system specific to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.
4. STOP Funds may be made available to build the capacity of providers of batterer's intervention and sex offender treatment programs, including assessment and intervention to respond appropriately and hold offenders accountable.
5. STOP Funds may be made available to develop or expand centralized data collection or evidence collection systems regarding perpetration of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking.

Outcome Objectives

1. Ensure quality services are available to victims state wide;
2. support for victims when they participate in the criminal justice system;
3. Review laws as they impact victim safety and offender accountability;
4. Certify Batterer's Intervention Programs in all Kansas judicial districts and increase access to services by offenders ensuring victims safety and offender accountability in both the criminal and family law court system;
5. Increase law enforcement's capacity to effectively respond, ensuring victim safety and offender accountability;
6. Increase prosecutors' capacity to effectively respond, ensuring victim safety and offender accountability;
7. Ensure all victims have access to civil legal remedies;

8. Enhance judiciaries' capacity to effectively respond, ensuring victim safety in both civil and criminal courts and offender accountability;
9. Develop and support specialized probation and parole supervision personnel to increase accountability for offenders of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or other crimes targeting women;
10. Enhance and support collaborative efforts to address violence against women using a variety of methods and approaches that will increase victim safety and support and offender accountability; and
11. Provide trauma-informed services to victims.

Gaps in Services Addressed

1. Need for Protection Orders to be translated into other applicable languages.
2. Need for Kansas courts to accept dual language forms.
3. Need for training and expertise in the response, investigation, and adjudication of sexual assault, domestic violence, and other violent criminal cases targeting women.
4. Lack of Lethality Assessment.
5. Need for legal assistance to victims for representation in navigating through the court system (criminal, domestic, civil).
6. Need for advocacy for victims at first response. A possible solution is Police Response Advocates.
7. Need for support throughout the entire civil and criminal justice process to reduce victims' frustration with the legal system due to lack of understanding of the system, and lack of support for accessing the system, and lack of understanding by the system of domestic violence dynamics.
8. Need for better notification on felony level cases from the County/District Attorney's office when they decline a domestic violence case. Face to face or phone call notification is preferable versus a letter.
9. Lack of safety in courts.
10. Need for vertical prosecution.
11. Need for increased prosecution rates of sexual assault.
12. Need for an increase of judges' knowledge of appropriate intervention and programing for offenders. Offenders are being sent to anger management or other programs that are not specific to the needs of batterers.
13. Need for increased use of domestic violence designation on rap sheets and criminal history.
14. Need for additional training for municipal court staff on domestic violence in addition to the bench book supplied by the Office of Judicial Administration.
15. Lack of training for judges on the burden to victims when children are involved in domestic violence cases and mandated to Child Exchange and Visitation Centers.
16. Need to address re-entry and recidivism of domestic violence offenders.
17. Need for increased domestic violence designation in courts.
18. Need for adequate notification from time of victimization forward.
19. Need for increased coordinated community approach to violence against women.
20. Underreporting of violent crimes committed against women, especially domestic violence and sexual assault.
21. Lack of offender accountability.

22. Need for trained and qualified staff to administer services to women victimized by violence to include law enforcement and court based victim advocates.
23. Need for trauma-informed services to victims.
24. Need for certified Batterer's Intervention Programs in all judicial districts.
25. Need for data collection on sexual assault kits—how many are stored and tested. A possible solution is a liaison between Kansas Bureau of Investigation and those processing kits.
26. Need for training on administering sexual assault kits, where kits are sent, how kits are stored, when kits are tested.
27. Need to train and address the backlog of sexual assault kits.
28. Need to train on and address the use of technology in stalking.

Goal 2 - Strengthen community-based, criminal, and civil justice systems to ensure a comprehensive, coordinated response that provides for effective safety and support for victims.

Process Objectives

1. STOP Funds may be made available to victim service organizations for new and continuing direct services to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. While other types of direct services may be funded, the following types of services will be targeted:
 - a. Programs addressing the needs of sexual assault victims;
 - b. Court advocacy programs within domestic violence agencies; and
 - c. Programs addressing the reduction of domestic violence homicides.
2. STOP Funds may be made available to coordinate community and statewide efforts to address safety and support of victims through training, including multi-disciplinary and trauma-informed training, and technical assistance (by and for staff/volunteers); convening community councils, task forces, coordinated response teams, etc.
3. STOP Funds may be made available to develop, update, or deliver a Kansas-specific, statewide, multi-disciplinary training created by state agencies, the Judicial Branch, and community partners, that targets all Kansas professionals in the criminal justice system specific to domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, or stalking.
4. STOP Funds may be made available to bring the State of Kansas into compliance with the Prison Rape Elimination Act.

Outcome Objectives

1. Ensure and increase access to basic services provided by faith and community-based organizations including crisis intervention, health care, advocacy, legal, and mental health;
2. Support advocacy programs and professionals in providing services to victims;
3. Provide cross-training for all interfacing professionals;
4. Promote awareness to all Kansans about the range and availability of services;
5. Provide trauma-informed services to victims; and
6. Enhance and support collaborative efforts to address violence against women using a variety of methods and approaches that will increase victim safety and support.

Gaps in Services Addressed

1. Need for support to those with disabilities, mental illness, and/or addictions who are at increased risk for victimization.
2. Need for support throughout the entire civil and criminal justice process; to reduce victims' frustration with the legal system due to lack of understanding of the system and lack of support for accessing the system.
3. Need assistance with completing protection orders.
4. Need for continuation of on-going safety planning.
5. Need for enhanced collaboration between victim service program & faith-based organizations (utilizing best practice models).
6. Lack of information and training on the health consequences of strangulation in the context of domestic violence/sexual assault response and the importance of referrals to health care providers.
7. Need for data collection on sexual assault kits—how many are stored and tested. A possible solution is a liaison between Kansas Bureau of Investigation and those processing kits.
8. Need for training on administering sexual assault kits, where kits are sent, how kits are stored, when kits are tested.
9. Need to address the backlog of sexual assault kits.
10. Need for increased awareness, assistance, and enforcement of rights of victims.
11. Need for increased coordinated community approach to violence against women.
12. Need for trained and qualified staff to administer services to women victimized by violence.
13. Need for culturally and linguistically relevant services.
14. Need for trauma-informed services to victims.
15. Lack of employment, housing, education, finances, legal assistance, and social support systems needed to enable women victimized by domestic violence and other violent crimes to live independently.
16. Need to train on and address the use of technology in stalking.

Goal 3 - Strengthen community-based systems to ensure a comprehensive, coordinated response that provides for seamless accountability of offenders.

Process Objectives

1. STOP Funds may be made available to prosecutors' offices, law enforcement agencies, the courts, criminal justice agencies, and community-based victim services providers, for the purposes of:
 - a. Implementing and/or continuing special investigative and/or prosecutorial units that specifically address violent crimes committed against women;
 - b. Implementing and/or continuing victim assistance programs aimed at serving women victimized by violent crime;
 - c. Implementing and/or continuing court-based programs that address violent crimes committed against women;

- d. Coordinating community efforts to address violence against women through community councils, task forces, coordinated community response teams, etc.
2. STOP Funds may be made available to send law enforcement, prosecutors, court staff, system-based victim assistance staff, and other criminal justice professionals to training, including multi-disciplinary training and trauma-informed training, specific to the issues of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, and other violent crimes targeting women (including the use of technology), on the response to those crimes, requirements of the laws relating to those crimes, and on investigative and prosecutorial techniques leading to the effective adjudication of such cases.
3. STOP Funds may be made available to develop, update, or deliver a Kansas-specific, statewide, multi-disciplinary training created by state agencies, the Judicial Branch, and community partners, that targets all Kansas professionals in the criminal justice system specific to domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, or stalking.
4. STOP Funds may be made available to build the capacity of batterer's intervention and sex offender treatment programs, including assessment and intervention, to respond appropriately and hold offenders accountable.
5. STOP Funds may be made available to develop or expand centralized data collection or evidence collection systems regarding perpetration of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking.

Outcome Objectives

1. Certify Batterer's Intervention Programs in all Kansas judicial districts and increase access to services by offenders;
2. Increase law enforcement's capacity to effectively respond and hold offenders accountable;
3. Increase prosecutors' capacity to effectively prosecute to hold offenders accountable;
4. Increase judiciaries' capacity to provide court intervention to hold offenders accountable;
5. Enhance the ability of probation departments and parole agencies to monitor and improve offender accountability and victim safety;
6. Creation or expansion of centralized data collection systems regarding perpetration of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking;
7. Create systemic change that shifts the focus to holding offenders accountable;
8. Enhance and support collaborative efforts to address violence against women using a variety of methods and approaches that will increase offender accountability; and
9. Provide trauma-informed services to victims.

Gaps in Services Addressed

1. Need for training and expertise in the response, investigation, and adjudication of sexual assault, domestic violence, and other violent criminal cases targeting women.
2. Need for data collection on sexual assault kits—how many are stored and tested.
3. Need for training on administering sexual assault kits, where kits are sent, how kits are stored, when kits are tested. A possible solution is a liaison between Kansas Bureau of Investigation and those processing kits.
4. Need to address the backlog of sexual assault kits and develop a comprehensive tracking mechanism for sexual assault kits.

5. Lack of offender data through the criminal justice system.
6. Need for an increase of judges' knowledge of appropriate intervention and programming for offenders. Offenders are being sent to anger management or other programs that are not specific to the needs of batterers.
7. Lack of funding for Batterer's Intervention Programs which are causing several to close.
8. Need for trauma-informed services to victims.
9. Need for certified Batterer's Intervention Programs in all judicial districts.
10. Need for objective trained interpreters for offender translations.

Goal 4 - Strengthen and expand responses and services for victims from underserved populations that are culturally informed, meaningful, and representative of the community being served.

Process Objectives

1. STOP Funds may be made available to prosecutors' offices, law enforcement agencies, the courts, criminal justice agencies, and community-based service providers for the purposes of:
 - a. Implementing and/or continuing special investigative and/or prosecutorial units that specifically address violent crimes committed against women;
 - b. Implementing and/or continuing victim assistance programs aimed at serving women victimized by violent crime;
 - c. Implementing and/or court-based programs that address violent crimes committed against women; and
 - d. Coordinating community efforts to address violence against women through community councils, task forces, coordinated community response teams, etc.
2. STOP Funds may be made available to develop, update, or deliver a Kansas-specific, statewide, multi-disciplinary training created by state agencies, the Judicial Branch, and community partners, that targets all Kansas professionals in the criminal justice system specific to domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, or stalking. For training to be relevant and meaningful, the community being addressed must be included in the development.
3. STOP Funds may be made available to build the capacity of providers of batterer's intervention and sex offender treatment programs, including assessment and intervention, to respond appropriately and hold offenders accountable.

Outcome Objectives

1. Reduce barriers and increase access to comprehensive, appropriate, competent, community-based services for underserved populations in Kansas;
2. Increase law enforcement's capacity to effectively respond, ensuring victim safety and offender accountability;
3. Increase prosecutors' capacity to effectively respond, ensuring victim safety and offender accountability;
4. Enhance judiciaries' capacity to effectively respond, ensuring victim safety in both civil and criminal courts and offender accountability;

5. Enhance and support collaborative efforts to address violence against women using a variety of methods and approaches that will increase victim safety and support and offender accountability; and
6. Foster positive attitudes and behaviors to eliminate prejudice that creates barriers to services for victims from underserved populations.

Gaps in Services Addressed

1. Need for resources for victims with disabilities and/or substance addiction.
2. Need for support of victims without health insurance. Victims without health insurance often decline medical assistance in cases of strangulation.
3. Lack of employment, housing, education, finances, legal assistance, and social support systems needed to enable women victimized by domestic violence and other violent crimes to live independently.
4. Need more education to police and courts regarding U Visa Immigration remedies.
5. Underreporting of violent crimes committed against women, especially domestic violence and sexual assault.
6. Need for culturally and linguistically relevant services.
7. Need for objective trained interpreters for victims.

Goal 5 - Develop and expand the prevention of violence against women.

Process Objectives

1. STOP Funds may be made available for initiatives aimed towards decreasing social norms that support male superiority and sexual entitlement by:
 - a. Identifying, developing, and sustaining collaborative relationships with organizations for the purpose of addressing gender equity;
 - b. Implementing parent and family strategies that support healthy relationships;
 - c. Increasing policies and programs that support gender equity;
 - d. Implementing peer strategies that support healthy relationships and empowered bystanders;
 - e. Increasing youth leadership development; and
 - f. Increasing mentoring about healthy relationships.
2. STOP Funds may be made available for initiatives aimed towards increasing quantity and quality of primary prevention programming intended to prevent first time perpetration of violence against women by:
 - a. Identifying, developing, and sustaining collaborative relationships with organizations for the purpose of addressing gender equity;
 - b. Implementing parent and family strategies that that are supportive of gender equity;
 - c. Increasing policies and programs that support gender equity;
 - d. Implementing peer strategies that support healthy relationships and empowered bystanders;
 - e. Increasing youth leadership development that is supportive of gender equity; and
 - f. Collecting gender equity indicators to improve access to and utilization of data.

3. STOP Funds may be made available to enhance the collection of and access to violence against women risk and protective factor data by:
 - a. Enhancing collaboration between data collection and analysis entities and the Kansas Sexual and Domestic Violence Primary Prevention Planning Committee;
 - b. Conducting a data needs analysis;
 - c. Identifying and securing resources to support improved data collection, analysis and accessibility; and
 - d. Increasing access and use of data to monitor and evaluate primary prevention programming.
4. STOP Funds may be made available to increase gender equality for women and girls by:
 - a. Promoting community-based programming for primary prevention of sexual and domestic violence;
 - b. Developing capacity for primary prevention programming focused on perpetration of sexual and domestic violence;
 - c. Identifying and developing centrally-based resources for community-based programming for primary prevention of sexual and domestic violence;
 - d. Strengthening strategic partnerships and collaborations at state and local levels; and
 - e. Assessing statewide and local evaluation capacity and develop action plans.
5. STOP Funds may be made available to increase quantity and quality of education and outreach programming intended to increase awareness of violence against women and victim access to services.

Outcome Objectives

1. Increase knowledge about healthy relationships (e.g., peer, family, sexual);
2. Increase skills for healthy relationships and being an empowered bystander;
3. Decrease acceptance of sexual and domestic violence;
4. Decrease acceptance of violence within relationships and among peers;
5. Strengthen partnerships and collaborations that advocate for women and girls in Kansas;
6. Increase implementation of promising gender equity practices as a means to prevent sexual and domestic violence;
7. Improve statewide data on the indicators of gender equity;
8. Improve indicators of gender equity for women and girls in Kansas;
9. Increase collection, access, and use of risk and protective factor data;
10. Increase resources for the collection, dissemination, and interpretation of primary prevention data;
11. Improve collaboration among state agencies that collect primary prevention data;
12. Increase collection and management of primary prevention data in a way that allows comparisons across demographic variables;
13. Increase access to and utilization of data to monitor, evaluate, and improve primary prevention programming;
14. Increase evaluation capacity for the continuous quality improvement of primary prevention programming;

15. Strengthen strategic partnerships and collaborations at the state and community levels;
16. Increase knowledge and skills of individuals working in allied professions at the state and local level regarding effective sexual and domestic violence primary prevention strategies;
17. Increase resources for organizations or communities to implement primary prevention programming;
18. Improve capacity of allied organizations at the community level to engage in healthy relationship promotion;
19. Alignment of sexual and domestic violence primary prevention programming with the racial, ethnic, and geographic diversity of Kansas; and
20. Increase evaluation capacity for the continuous quality improvement of sexual and domestic violence primary prevention programming.

Problems addressed

1. Need to reduce male superiority and sexual entitlement and develop and enhance healthy behaviors and healthy relationships.
2. Need to develop and enhance healthy behaviors and healthy relationships with pre-K through 12th grade youth.
3. Need to work with families and children to educate and promote:
 - a. Clearer expectations of gender equity
 - b. Relevant parenting practices and skills
 - c. Healthy relationships
 - d. Healthy parent-child bonding
4. Need to engage men and boys to reduce sexual and domestic violence and promote safety, health and equity of women and girls.
5. Need to implement and evaluate social norms campaign specific to preventing sexual and domestic violence.
6. Need for research of national, state and local best practices about primary prevention of sexual and domestic violence or the risk and protective factors and data practices, data standards, measures or systems.
7. Current data systems and data quality need to be reviewed, altered or improved.
8. Need to build and implement new data collection practices or systems that relate to sexual and domestic violence and the associated risk and protective factors. Create surveillance systems rather than “one time” data collection.
9. Need to increase skills for interpreting current data measures among primary prevention practitioners.
10. Need for ongoing training and education about the evolving field of sexual and domestic violence primary prevention.
11. Need for targeted community prevention initiatives with attention to service capacity and full-state geographic coverage.
12. Need to plan for increased victim disclosures, reporting, and requests for services as primary prevention programming is increased in communities.
13. Need to promote innovative and effective sexual and domestic violence primary prevention initiatives.

14. Need to identify and use existing educational, social service, health and mental health programs and collaborate to increase sexual and domestic violence primary prevention programming.
15. Need to target risk groups due to disproportionate impacts on these risk groups (i.e. lack of access to services).
16. Lack of grant money for addressing men and boys' programs.

Goal 6 - Reduce domestic violence-related homicides in Kansas.

Process Objectives

1. STOP Funds may be made available to prosecutors' offices, law enforcement agencies, the courts, criminal justice agencies, and community-based victim services providers, for the purposes of:
 - a. Implementing and/or continuing special investigative and/or prosecutorial units that specifically address domestic violence;
 - b. Implementing and/or continuing victim assistance programs aimed at serving women victimized by domestic violence;
 - c. Implementing and/or continuing court-based programs that address domestic violence;
 - d. Coordinating community efforts to address domestic violence through community councils, task forces, coordinated community response teams, etc.; and
 - e. Attendance at training on creation and utilization of risk assessment tools.
2. STOP Funds may be made available to send law enforcement, prosecutors, court staffs, system-based victim assistance staff, other criminal justice professionals, and community-based victim services providers to training, including multi-disciplinary and trauma-informed training, specific to the issues of domestic violence, stalking, and other violent crimes targeting women, on the response to those crimes, requirements of the laws relating to those crimes, and on investigative and prosecutorial techniques leading to the effective adjudication of such cases.
3. STOP Funds may be made available to build the capacity of providers of batterer's intervention and sex offender treatment programs, including assessment and intervention to respond appropriately and hold offenders accountable.
4. STOP Funds may be made available to develop or expand centralized data collection systems regarding perpetration of domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking.
5. STOP Funds may be made available to continue domestic violence fatality reviews.
6. STOP Funds may be made available to victim service organizations for new and continuing direct services to victims of domestic violence, stalking and dating violence. While other types of direct services may be funded, the following types of services will be targeted:
 - a. Court advocacy programs within domestic violence agencies, and
 - b. Programs addressing the reduction of domestic violence homicides.

Outcome Objectives

1. Ensure and increase access to basic services provided by faith and community-based organizations including crisis intervention, health care, advocacy, legal, and mental health;
2. Support advocacy programs and professionals in providing services to victims;
3. Provide cross-training for all interfacing professionals;
4. Promote awareness to all Kansans about the range and availability of services;
5. Provide trauma-informed services to victims;
6. Enhance and support collaborative efforts to address violence against women using a variety of methods and approaches that will increase victim safety and support;
7. Ensure support for victims when they participate in the criminal justice system;
8. Review laws as they impact victim safety and offender accountability;
9. Certify Batterer's Intervention Programs in all Kansas judicial districts and increase access to services by offenders;
10. Increase law enforcement's capacity to effectively respond, ensuring victim safety and offender accountability;
11. Increase prosecutors' capacity to effectively respond, ensuring victim safety and offender accountability;
12. Ensure all victims have access to civil legal remedies;
13. Enhance judiciaries' capacity to effectively respond, ensuring victim safety in both civil and criminal courts and offender accountability;
14. Development of and support of specialized probation and parole supervision personnel to increase accountability for offenders of domestic violence, stalking, or other crimes targeting women;
15. Increase law enforcement utilization of risk assessment for domestic violence incidents and respond accordingly;
16. Increase advocate utilization of risk assessment for domestic violence incidents and respond accordingly; and
17. Increase in trained coordinated community response teams on the use of risk assessment tools.

Gaps in Services Addressed

1. Lack of consistent and accurate offender data through the criminal justice system.
2. Need for an increase of judges' knowledge of appropriate intervention and programming for offenders. Offenders are being sent to anger management or other programs that are not specific to the needs of batterers.
3. Lack of funding for batterers intervention programs which are causing several to close.
4. Need for trauma-informed services to victims and children of victims.
5. Need for certified Batterer's Intervention Programs in all judicial districts.
6. Need for training and expertise in the response, investigation, and adjudication of sexual assault, domestic violence, and other violent criminal cases targeting women.
7. Lack of Lethality Assessments.
8. Need for legal assistance to victims for representation in navigating through the court system (criminal, domestic, civil).

9. Need advocacy for victims at first response. A possible solution is Police Response Advocates and Lethality Assessment Programs.
10. Need for support throughout the entire civil and criminal justice process; to reduce victims' frustration with the legal system due to lack of understanding of the system and lack of support for accessing the system.
11. Need better notification on felony level cases from the County/District Attorney's office when they decline a domestic violence case. Face to face or phone call notification is preferable versus a letter.
12. Lack of safety in courts.
13. Need for vertical prosecution.
14. Need for an increase of judges' knowledge of appropriate intervention and programming for offenders. Offenders are being sent to anger management or other programs that are not specific to the needs of batterers.
15. Need for increased and consistent use of domestic violence designation on rap sheets and criminal history.
16. Need for increased domestic violence designation in courts.
17. Need for additional training for municipal courts on domestic violence in addition to the bench book supplied by Office of Judicial Administration.
18. Lack of training for judges on the burden to victims when children are involved in domestic violence cases and mandated to Child Exchange and Visitation Centers.
19. Need to address re-entry and recidivism of domestic violence offenders.
20. Need for adequate notification from time of victimization forward.
21. Need for increased coordinated community approach to violence against women.
22. Lack of offender accountability.
23. Need for trained and qualified staff to administer services to women victimized by violence.
24. Lack of systematic communication between law enforcement, probation and parole when responding to domestic violence.
25. Lack of consistent screening for domestic violence in mental health and health systems.

Outcome Measures

The success of STOP grant-funded activities will be measured and evaluated by utilizing specific outcome measures for the allocation areas of the grant. Each applicant must provide baseline data on the measures that apply to their project and implement procedures to collect this information for the duration of their project.

Courts:

- o ___% of victims/survivors will report having received instruction or information regarding the legal proceedings to which they are a party.
- o ___% of offenders convicted of domestic/sexual/dating violence or stalking cases and under court-ordered supervision will be monitored for non-compliance.

Prosecutors:

- o ___% of survivors will report having received information about the criminal justice process and their individualized case.
- o ___% of survivors will report having received information on available community resources.
- o ___% increase of domestic violence criminal cases prosecuted successfully (conviction, diversion, and obtains Kansas domestic violence offender assessment (KDOA) and follows recommendations.)

Law Enforcement:

- o ___% of survivors will report that they were kept informed about their investigation/incident.
- o ___% of survivors will report having received information on available community resources.
- o ___% increase in utilization of risk assessments by STOP funded law enforcement

Victim Services:

- o ___% of survivors will report having knowledge of available community resources.
- o ___% of survivors will report having strategies for enhancing their safety.
- o ___% increase in utilization of risk assessments by STOP funded advocates.

Prevention:

- o After receiving prevention information from Agency X, ___% report an increase in knowledge about healthy relationships.
- o After receiving prevention information from Agency X, ___% report a decrease in acceptance of violence within relationships and among peers.

Culturally and Linguistically Specific Services:

- o ___% of survivors will report that they received written and verbal information in the language of their choice.
- o ___% of survivors will report that they received services that were respectful of the practices, preferences, and beliefs of their culture.

Training:

- o After receiving training from Agency X, ___% report that they can more effectively respond to survivors and/or cases of domestic/sexual/dating violence and stalking.

Please note that depending on the project, some agencies may not be able to use all the specified objectives in each category. In these situations, subgrantees will be asked to explain why they were not able to utilize one or more of the objectives.

It is the intent that the above goals/objectives will allow the Kansas Governor's Grants Program to improve the ability to measure the success and lack thereof of programs that receive STOP funding. This data will help administrators to better gauge the needs of victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking, as well as those programs that are providing these services.

Priority Areas & Related Strategies

Use of STOP VAWA Funds to Achieve State Goals

The committee utilized the existing 2015-2017 S.T.O.P. Violence Against Women Implementation Plan themes to categorize the gaps in services in Kansas in order to prioritize STOP funds towards specific goals. Noticing crossover between the gaps identified for the “Prevention”, “Public Awareness” and “Involving Men and Boys in Anti-Violence Efforts” the committee decided to continue these themes under “Prevention/Public Awareness” (see Appendix D) for the 2018-2021 plan.

Themes:
Offender Accountability
Victim Safety and Support
Serving Marginalized Communities and Historically Underserved Populations
A Responsive, Effective Legal System
Prevention
Public Awareness
Involving Men and Boys in Anti-Violence Efforts

STOP funds will be used towards the initiatives of the goals and process objectives listed in the section above with the intent to address the specific gaps in services and achieve the desired outcome objectives.

Types of Programs & Projects

STOP VAWA dollars will be used to support projects to communities in which the applicants can demonstrate work with criminal justice agencies and victim service providers in responding to victims’ needs and holding offenders accountable for their actions. Funds may be awarded to units of state and local government, Native American Tribes, and nonprofit, community, or faith-based organizations for the defined grant project purposes. Nonprofit, community, or faith-based organizations must be registered with the Kansas Secretary of State and have proof of exempt status as determined by the Internal Revenue Service.

Based on the goals identified by the committee and the Federal statutory areas, grant awards will be made to communities in which applicants can show how they work with criminal justice agencies and victim service providers in responding to victims’ needs and holding offenders accountable for their actions. Kansas will fund programs which meet one or more of the Federal statutory purpose areas. Applicants must identify which type of purpose area(s) they are targeting in order to be considered for funding. Applicants must also demonstrate how their proposed project will impact the goals and objectives as stated in this plan. The purpose areas Kansas will consider for funding are as follows:

1. Training law enforcement officers, judges, other court personnel, and prosecutors to more effectively identify and respond to violent crimes against women, including the crimes of sexual assault, domestic violence, stalking, and dating violence, including the use of nonimmigrant status under subparagraphs (U) and (T) of section 101(a)(15) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a));
2. Developing, training, or expanding units of law enforcement officers, judges, other court personnel, and prosecutors specifically targeting violent crimes against women, including the crimes of sexual assault, dating violence, stalking, and domestic violence;
3. Developing and implementing more effective police, court, and prosecution policies, protocols, orders, and services specifically devoted to preventing, identifying, and responding to violent crimes against women, including the crimes of sexual assault, dating violence, stalking, and domestic violence, as well as the appropriate treatment of victims;
4. Developing, installing, or expanding data collection and communication systems, including computerized systems, linking police, prosecutors, and courts or for the purpose of identifying, classifying, and tracking arrests, protection orders, violations of protection orders, prosecutions, and convictions for violent crimes against women, including the crimes of sexual assault, dating violence, stalking, and domestic violence;
5. Developing, enlarging, or strengthening victim services and legal assistance programs, including sexual assault, domestic violence, stalking, and dating violence programs, developing or improving delivery of victim services to underserved populations, providing specialized domestic violence court advocates in courts where a significant number of protection orders are granted, and increasing reporting and reducing attrition rates for cases involving violent crimes against women, including crimes of sexual assault, dating violence, stalking, and domestic violence;
6. Developing, enlarging, or strengthening programs addressing the needs and circumstances of Indian tribes in dealing with violent crimes against women, including the crimes of sexual assault, dating violence, stalking, and domestic violence;
7. Supporting formal and informal statewide, multidisciplinary efforts, to the extent not supported by State funds, to coordinate the response of state law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, courts, victim services agencies, and other state agencies and departments, to violent crimes against women, including the crimes of sexual assault, domestic violence, stalking, and dating violence;
8. Training of sexual assault forensic medical personnel examiners in the collection and preservation of evidence, analysis, prevention, and providing expert testimony and treatment of trauma related to sexual assault;
9. Developing, enlarging, or strengthening programs to assist law enforcement, prosecutors, courts, and others to address the needs and circumstances of older and disabled women who are victims of domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, or sexual assault, including recognizing, investigating, and prosecuting instances of such violence or assault and targeting outreach and support, counseling, and other victim services to such older and disabled individuals;

11. Maintaining core victim services and criminal justice initiatives, while supporting complementary new initiatives and emergency services for victims and their families;
12. Supporting the placement of special victim assistants (to be known as “Jessica Gonzales Victim Assistants”) in local law enforcement agencies to serve as liaisons between victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking and personnel in local law enforcement agencies in order to improve the enforcement of protection orders. Jessica Gonzales Victim Assistants shall have expertise in domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking and may undertake the following activities—
 - (a) developing, in collaboration with prosecutors, courts, and victim service providers, standardized response policies for local law enforcement agencies, including the use of evidence-based indicators to assess the risk of domestic and dating violence homicide and prioritize dangerous or potentially lethal cases;
 - (b) notifying persons seeking enforcement of protection orders as to what responses will be provided by the relevant law enforcement agency;
 - (c) referring persons seeking enforcement of protection orders to supplementary services (such as emergency shelter programs, hotlines, or legal assistance services); and
 - (d) taking other appropriate action to assist or secure the safety of the person seeking enforcement of a protection order.
13. Providing funding to law enforcement agencies, victim services providers, and state, tribal, territorial, and local governments (which funding stream shall be known as the Crystal Judson Domestic Violence Protocol Program) to promote:
 - (a) the development and implementation of training for local victim domestic violence service providers, and to fund victim services personnel, to be known as “Crystal Judson Victim Advocates,” to provide supportive services and advocacy for victims of domestic violence committed by law enforcement personnel;
 - (b) the implementation of protocols within law enforcement agencies to ensure consistent and effective responses to the commission of domestic violence by personnel within such agencies such as the model policy promulgated by the International Association of Chiefs of Police (“Domestic Violence by Police Officers: A Policy of the IACP, Police Response to Violence Against Women Project” July 2003); and
 - (c) the development of such protocols in collaboration with state, tribal, territorial and local victim services providers and domestic violence coalitions.
14. Developing and promoting state, local, or tribal legislation and policies that enhance best practices for responding to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.
15. Developing, implementing, or enhancing Sexual Assault Response Teams, or other similar coordinated community responses to sexual assault.
16. Developing and strengthening policies, protocols, best practices, and training for law enforcement agencies and prosecutors relating to the investigation and prosecution of sexual assault cases and the appropriate treatment of victims.

17. Developing, enlarging or strengthening programs addressing sexual assault against men, women, and youth in correctional or detention settings.
18. Identifying and conducting inventories of backlogs of sexual assault evidence collection kits and developing protocols and policies for responding to and addressing such backlogs, including protocols and policies for notifying and involving victims.
19. Developing, enlarging, or strengthening programs and projects to provide services and responses to male and female victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, whose ability to access traditional services and responses is affected by their sexual orientation or gender identity, as defined in section 249(c) of title 18, United States Code.
20. Developing, enhancing, or strengthening prevention and educational programming to address domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, with not more than 5 percent of the amount allocated to a state to be used for this purpose.

Any subrecipient of purpose area number 12 will be required to comply with specific requirements as set forth by the Office on Violence Against Women.

Distribution of Funds

STOP VAWA funds received by Kansas will be used to support law enforcement agencies; prosecutors' offices; court programs; legal services; sexual violence, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking programs; and other victim assistance agencies. Grant funds will be distributed to sub-recipients according to the statutory allocation percentages as follows:

- 25 percent of the funds to law enforcement agencies;
- 25 percent for prosecution;
- 5 percent to courts;
- 30 percent for non-profit victim service organizations, with a minimum of 10 percent to culturally specific community-based organizations; and
- 15 percent for discretionary purposes, with up to five percent available for prevention efforts.

The amount of sub-grant awards is based on the number of applications received and the amount of funds available for distribution. Kansas does not use a specific formula to determine the amount of sub-grants based on population or geographic area. Instead, the grant review process includes an evaluation of each application individually based on 1) how the proposed project will meet one or more of the goals identified within the State Implementation Plan, 2) the need for STOP VAWA funds to achieve the proposed objectives, 3) the impact the proposed service(s) would have on addressing crimes against women, and 4) geographic area to be served in relation to location, population, demographics, and other proposed projects to ensure an equitable distribution of dollars.

Documentation Describing Organizational Comments on Need

Please see Appendix E for letters from prosecution, law enforcement, court, and victim services programs that describe the need for grant funds, the intended use of grant funds, the expected result of grant funds, and the demographic characteristics of the population to be served.

Sexual Assault Set-Aside

Kansas will work to set aside 20 percent of awarded STOP VAWA funds for projects that meaningfully address sexual assault. This set-aside will be distributed from two or more of the law enforcement, prosecution, victim services, and courts allocation areas. Over the past several years, approximately ten to 15 percent of the funds distributed have been utilized to address sexual assault. Priority will be given to sexual assault-focused applications for STOP VAWA funding. Also, Kansas will provide funding to the Kansas Department of Corrections in order to bring the state into compliance with the Prison Rape Elimination Act.

Grant-Making Strategy

The Governor's Grants Program plans to utilize this Implementation Plan to guide decisions for the distribution of STOP VAWA funds. The strategy for determining the allocation of subgrant awards is intentionally broad to allow local communities and organizations to develop individual strategies for using STOP VAWA funds to address their needs while achieving the goals articulated within this Implementation Plan.

Geographic Priorities

Geographic isolation is recognized under the definition of underserved populations and it is treated similarly as other populations in that category. All applicants must address the needs of underserved populations, including geographically isolated victims. The applicant must discuss how the proposed grant project will respond to those needs, or the proposal will be rejected. The applicant must also illustrate that the proposed grant project is not already adequately provided to residents in the community. This requirement helps prevent a build-up of services in any particular area of the state and increases coordination among agencies. Additionally, during the grant review process, special consideration is given to programs targeting isolated communities.

Amount of Subgrants

The amount of subgrant awards will be dependent upon the number of applications received and the amount of funds available for distribution. Kansas does not use a specific formula to determine the amount of subgrants based on population or geographic area. Kansas also does not divide the state into regions for purposes of grant administration. Instead, the grant review process includes an evaluation of each application individually based on 1) how the

proposed project will meet one or more of the goals identified within the State Implementation Plan, 2) the need for STOP VAWA funds to achieve the proposed objectives, 3) the impact the proposed service(s) would have on addressing crimes against women, and 4) geographic area to be served in relation to location, population, demographics, and other proposed projects to ensure an equitable distribution of dollars.

Geographic Distribution

Kansas does not follow a specific strategy for allocating STOP VAWA funds around the jurisdiction. However, the grant review process for determining subgrant awards does take location, population, and demographics into consideration to ensure an equitable distribution of funds to the extent practicable based on the requests received.

Solicitation Method & Subgrant Selection

Kansas distributes one solicitation that is specific to the STOP VAWA grant for any eligible organization that wishes to apply. The application process is competitive, with no formulas utilized beyond the federal allocation requirements. The solicitation includes a description of the federal STOP VAWA program, eligibility criteria, a link to the State Implementation Plan, allowable uses of grant funds, and other general guidelines and instructions. Proposals must be submitted on the Governor's Grants Portal, a web-based grant management system. Approximately six weeks is allowed between the date on which the solicitation is announced and the date on which applications are due.

The Kansas STOP VAWA solicitation is distributed statewide through various means. Both the full solicitation and the Implementation Plan are posted on the Office of the Governor, Grants Program website. The full solicitation is sent directly to all current subgrantee agencies; an announcement is published in the Kansas Register, the official state newspaper; the full solicitation is sent to the Indian Tribes in Kansas as well as state organizations to forward to their member agencies, such as the Kansas Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence, the Kansas Association of Counties, and the Kansas League of Municipalities; and an announcement is sent through the Governor's Grants Program's mass email list.

Application requirements include the following items, all of which must be provided or otherwise addressed to be considered for funding:

- General Information
- Project Narrative
 - Prior Agency Accomplishments
 - Problem Statement and Needs Assessment
 - Grant Project Goal(s) and Objectives
 - Grant Project Performance Measures and Results
 - Grant Project Staff
 - Coordinated Community Response Information
 - Sustainability
 - Underserved Populations

- Dissemination of Crime Victims' Rights Information
- Civil Rights Contact Information
- DUNS Number and SAM Registration Information
- Grant Management Capacity
- Current Audit Report Information
- Grant Project Budget
- Agency Budgets
- Proof of 501(c)(3) Status
- Certificate of Good Standing from the Kansas Secretary of State of Kansas
- Board of Directors Information
- Letter Regarding Consultation with the Local Victim Services Organization
- Signed Federal Certifications regarding Lobbying; Debarment, Suspension and Other Responsibility Matters; and Drug-Free Workplace Requirements

Grant reviewers may assist the Governor's Grants Program staff by reviewing the grant applications and providing funding recommendations. Grant reviewers are invited to volunteer their time to participate in the review process. Invitations to participate as a grant reviewer are extended to individuals chosen to represent various back-grounds and professions as they relate to violence against women. Grant reviewers will likely include members of the Kansas STOP Violence Against Women planning committee or individuals recommended by planning committee members. Grant reviewers do not review each application, however, each application will be assigned to a minimum of two reviewers. In addition, to accommodate the fact that their time is volunteer, every attempt is made to limit the number of applications reviewed by any one grant reviewer to no more than ten.

In the event that a grant reviewer has a conflict of interest with a particular application, that grant reviewer will not be asked to make a recommendation of funding for that proposal. In addition, that grant reviewer will be required to abstain from any discussion regarding that proposal.

After the grant reviewers are identified and the applications are assigned, the grant reviewer is provided with a copy of the solicitation, the applicants' proposals, and an evaluation form. The grant reviewers are asked to evaluate each application based on the following criteria:

- The record of successful implementation of services to victims of violent crimes against women;
- Documentation and understanding of a problem as it relates to victims of violent crimes against women;
- Quality of the needs assessment in terms of proposed services for victims of violent crimes against women;
- Demonstration of clear, measurable and appropriate grant project objectives that are consistent with the purpose areas outlined in the grant application instructions;
- The efficacy of evaluative components, both programmatic and fiscal;
- Community support and collaboration for the STOP VAWA proposed grant project;
- Relevant budget information; and
- Receipt of other federal, state, or local funding.

The evaluation form is completed by each grant reviewer for each application and asks for the following feedback:

- A summary of the grant application strengths;
- A summary of the grant application weaknesses;
- Does the application effectively demonstrate how the proposed grant project will impact domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence and/or stalking;
- Are the goals and objectives consistent with the project narrative and proposed budget;
- Are the goals and objectives achievable as outlined in the application;
- Recommendation of full funding, partial funding, or denial;
- Reasons for the recommendation; and
- Ranking for the application on a scale of one (lowest) and five (highest).

Governor's Grants Program staff compiles the evaluation results and recommendations upon receipt from the grant reviewers. This compilation is utilized to guide the final funding decisions. If needed, a grant review committee meeting may be scheduled to assist the Governor's Grants Program with further discussion, evaluation, and guidance. To the extent practicable, staff follows the recommendations provided. However, the final decision lies with the Governor's Grants Program.

Timeline for STOP VAWA Grant Cycle

STOP VAWA subgrant projects are funded for a period of 12 months, from January 1 to December 31. The STOP VAWA solicitation will be announced and disseminated in September of each year. As stated under the "Solicitation Method and Subgrant Selection" section, approximately six weeks is allowed between the date on which the solicitation is announced and the date on which applications are due.

Outreach conducted during the application phase is dependent upon availability of resources and will vary from year to year. In any given year, the Governor's Grants Program may conduct grant program-specific webinars (i.e., STOP VAWA application only), general application workshops (i.e., applicable to all of the grant programs administered), budget and financial grant management training, development of measurable goals and objectives, and/or other events as the needs are identified. The Governor's Grants Program provides this outreach in both in-person venues as well as through the use of webinars. Governor's Grants Program staff is always available to provide technical assistance to any potential applicant.

Immediately after the deadline for submission of applications, the grant information and evaluation forms are disseminated to the identified grant reviewers. The grant reviewers have approximately three weeks to conduct their reviews, complete the evaluation form and rankings, and return the recommendations to the Governor's Grants Program.

Grant applicants are notified of the funding decisions in December. This initial notification for both grant awards and denials is made through the web-based Governor's Grant Portal. Award documents are then prepared that include the official award letter, grant assurances, and reporting requirements. These documents are then emailed to each subgrantee project primary contact.

At the beginning of each new funding cycle, a mandatory grant management and reporting requirements webinar is scheduled for all subgrantee agencies. If a subgrantee agency fails to participate in the webinar, an in-person training must be conducted by the Governor's Grants Program STOP VAWA Analyst before the subgrantee agency is able to receive any grant funds.

Prior to the award being open to the subgrantee, the following documents must be received:

- Signed Grant Assurances;
- Completed EEOP (Equal Employment Opportunity Plan) Certification;
- Completed Sub-award and Executive Compensation Report; and
- Revised grant project budget, if applicable.

Throughout the course of the grant project period, subgrantees are required to submit the following Reporting Requirements:

- Monthly Financial Status Report;
- Quarterly Grant Project Narrative Report, including outcome measures;
- Projection of Final Expenditures;
- Equipment Inventory Form, if applicable; and
- Annual Subgrant Performance Report.

Subgrantees are subject to compliance reviews by Governor's Grants Program staff. Every effort is made to ensure that subgrantees receive at least one site visit or desk compliance review each year. Subgrantees are contacted two to three weeks prior to the review. In the interim, a Grant Project Compliance Review Report will be sent indicating the information that is reviewed for the compliance report.

At the completion of the grant project period, staff evaluates all grant required work performed by the subgrantee. Any issues raised during the compliance review must be resolved before the grant file is closed. When there are problems preventing the closeout of a sub-grant, the subgrantee is notified in writing and requested to take corrective action. After all of the criteria have been satisfied, the grant file is closed and a closeout notice is sent to the subgrantee via the Grant Portal Message Center.

Subgrant Project Periods

As stated above in the "Timeline for S.T.O.P. VAWA Grant Cycle," subgrant projects are funded for a period of 12 months, from January 1 to December 31. The calendar year project period is applied to all subgrant projects, regardless of discipline or funding allocation. However, under certain circumstances this 12-month period may be adjusted. For example,

a sub-grant project may be funded for less than twelve months if necessary to remain in the parameters of the federal grant period end date. In addition, subgrantees requests for a grant project extension may be considered if adequate justification is provided and when an extension is more practical than issuing a new 12-month subgrant award.

Consultation with Victim Service Providers

The Kansas STOP VAWA solicitation includes a requirement that all organizations applying for funds must submit with their application either 1) documentation that they have consulted with the local victim services organization that serves victims of crime against women during the course of developing the grant application or 2) a statement that the applicant is the local victim services organization. The documentation must be on the victim services organization letterhead, must clearly demonstrate an understanding of and support for the applicant's proposed project, and must be signed by the person in charge of the victim services organization.

Addressing the Needs of Underserved Victims

Demographic information shows Kansas contains significant amounts of underserved populations as defined by the Violence Against Women Act 2013. These populations face barriers in accessing and using victim services, and include populations underserved because of geographic location, religion, sexual orientation, gender identity, underserved racial and ethnic populations, populations with special needs (such as language barriers, disabilities, alienage status, or age). During the planning process, key stakeholders identified Kansas-specific underserved populations, including the following:

- Persons with disabilities;
- Immigrant populations;
- Rural populations;
- Persons of color;
- Persons with Limited English-proficiency (language barriers that create isolation);
- Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer/Questioning (LGBTQ) community;
- Tribal/Native populations;
- Elderly persons;
- Youth and teens;
- Persons of low socio-economic status, especially persons experiencing poverty and/or homelessness;
- Incarcerated or arrested persons;
- Human trafficking victims;
- Those with substance addiction; and
- Those who are afflicted with mental illness

While Kansas-specific statistics regarding the impact of the intersection of sexual, domestic and dating violence and stalking and other population factors, such as disabilities,

immigration, etc., are not available, a review of service provider and law enforcement data suggests that these populations remain underserved.

Certain populations are disproportionately affected in their experience of and vulnerability to these crimes, as well as their ability to access services. For example, the National Violence Against Women Survey found that women of color were disproportionately impacted by sexual and domestic violence, while also being less likely to report these crimes to law enforcement (2000). Amnesty International found that American Indian and Alaska Native women were 2.5 times as likely to be raped as non-native women. More than one in three Native American or Alaska Native women will be raped at some point in their lives. Most do not seek justice because they know they will be met with inaction or indifference (2008).

A press release from the Bureau of Justice Statistics stated in 2014, the rate of violent crime against persons with disabilities was 31.7 per 1,000, compared to 12.5 per 1,000 for persons without disabilities. Because persons with disabilities are generally much older than those without, the age distribution differs considerably between these two groups, making direct comparisons misleading. To compare rates, each group was adjusted to have a similar age distribution, making the age-adjusted rate of violent crime against persons with disabilities (30.7 per 1,000) just over two times higher than the rate for persons without disabilities (12.8 per 1,000).

The age-adjusted rate of serious violent crime—rape or other sexual assault, robbery and aggravated assault—against persons with disabilities (12.7 per 1,000) was nearly four times higher than that for persons without disabilities (3.9 per 1,000) in 2014.

Among persons with disabilities, those with cognitive disabilities had the highest unadjusted rate of violent victimization (56.6 per 1,000). During 2014, about half (53 percent) of violent crime victims with disabilities had more than one disability. Violent crime against persons with one disability type decreased from 2012 (53 per 1,000) to 2014 (11.1 per 1,000), while the rate among persons with multiple disability types remained stable during the same period.

Victims may also experience additional life-generated barriers in accessing services. For example, immigrant women may be fearful of accessing law enforcement or other systems because of their perceived immigration status. LGBTQ victims may avoid seeking assistance out of concern for discrimination. Batterers in rural areas may take advantage of the inherent isolation of rural communities to further prevent their victims from seeking help by withholding access to transportation.

Kansas sexual and domestic violence programs make every effort to reach those who are underserved. Many of the programs have volunteers and staff with a variety of ethnic, racial, cultural and language backgrounds in order to meet the victim's and their children's needs. Many programs have developed specific services for the underserved areas of their communities. Most programs have their brochures and literature to assist victims in various languages or have access to interpreters. Shelter facilities are accessible to persons with

disabilities or an alternative safe shelter is provided. Volunteers in the rural isolated areas provide transportation. Many programs also provide access to toll- free numbers for victims to call without a long distance charge. In addition, Kansas has a toll-free number to assist local programs with AT&T interpreter services, 888-END-ABUSE.

All subgrant applications for STOP VAWA funds must address the needs of underserved populations, including geographically isolated victims. All grant applicants are required to submit information about underserved populations in their communities and how they plan to provide services to them. Otherwise, the proposal will be rejected. In addition, all agencies who receive funds are required to have a Limited English Proficiency policy. Additionally, during the grant review process, special consideration is given to those programs that target isolated communities. Every effort will be made to distribute funds equitably throughout the state, either through local or statewide grant projects, which will assist underserved populations. Each applicant will be accountable to gender equity and culturally relevant services and materials provided by their agencies.

In an effort to meet the culturally specific set aside, Kansas will provide the solicitation announcement to various cultural associations in the state. Kansas will ask for the assistance of the associations to further disseminate the solicitation to potentially eligible organizations. During the review of sub-grant applications, Kansas will determine which projects meet the criteria for the set aside funds and most meaningfully address the underserved communities. Only agencies that provide culturally competent services to the target population will be considered as a sub-recipient of set aside funds. Kansas will consider equitable distribution of the set aside when reviewing sub-grant applications.

V. CONCLUSION

The development of the 2018-2021 plan builds upon past implementation plans, while at the same time continuing to integrate the work of a broad array of specialized statewide initiatives dedicated to the prevention and elimination of sexual, domestic and dating violence, and stalking in Kansas. The centralization of all of this work and information and its incorporation into this plan document is a significant step towards influencing the way Kansas addresses violence against women in a more comprehensive and coordinated way. It is our hope that this plan will facilitate a comprehensive and coordinated approach to the elimination of violence against women in Kansas.

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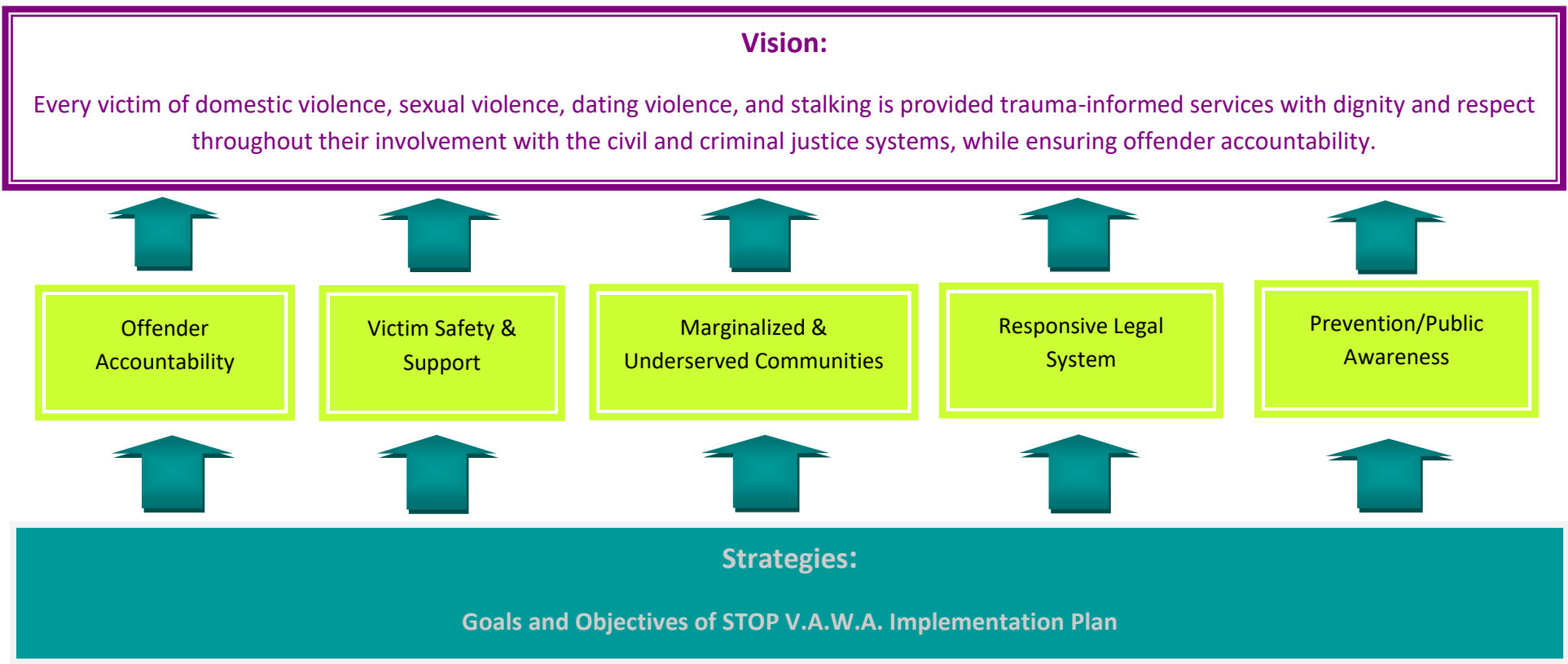
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Name	Title	Organization	Area of Expertise
Adrienne Foster	Executive Director	Kansas Hispanic Affairs Committee	Other
Amy Raymond	Director of Trial Court Programs	Office of Judicial Administration	Courts
Andre Tyler	District Court Administrator	10 th Judicial District Court, Johnson County Kansas	Courts
Andrea Perdomo-Morales	Executive Director	Mattie Rhodes Foundation	Victim services provider, culturally specific
Andy Bauch	Assistant District Attorney	District Attorney's Office for Douglas County, Kansas	Local prosecution entity
Chasity Davis	Social Services Director	Sac & Fox nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska	Tribal victim services provider
Courtney Freeman	Advocate	Iowa Tribe of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska	Tribal victim Services provider
Debi Holcomb	DVFRB Analyst	Governor's Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board	other
Dorothy Stucky Halley	Director	Victim Services Division, Office of the Attorney General Derek Schmidt	State Victim Rights Coordinator
Earl Glase	Analyst	Kansas Governors' Grant Program	other
Eileen Doran	Executive Director	TARC, Inc.	Disability advocate organization
Janene Radke	Executive Director	Family Crisis Services, Inc.	Victim service provider/population specific organization-rural service provider
Jessica Nasternak	Director of Legal and Policy	Kansas Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence	Dual domestic violence and sexual assault coalition
Kathy Ray	Director of Advocacy, Education and Rural Projects	Kansas Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence	Dual domestic violence and sexual assault coalition
Kenya Cox	Executive Director	Kansas African American Affairs Commission	Other- state entity
Kent Miller	Program Manager	Prairie Band Potawatomie Nation	Tribal government

Kwin Bromley	Chief of Police	Coffeyville Police Department	Local law enforcement
Leslie Moore	Information Services Division Director	Kansas Bureau of Investigation	State law enforcement entity
Lori Haskett	Director, Injury Prevention and Disability Program	Kansas Department of Health and Environment	Other-state entity- RPE provider
Mark Dodd	Executive Director	Kansas Native American Affairs	Native American affairs
Martha Gabehart	Executive Director	Kansas commission on Disability Concerns	Other- state entity- underserved population
Nicole Hamm	Information Services Director	Kansas Bureau of Investigation	State law enforcement entity
Shawn Cowing	Administrator	Kansas Governors Grant Program	Other

OVW LANGUAGE: The STOP (Services, Training, Officers, and Prosecutors) Violence Against Women Formula Grants are awarded to states to develop and strengthen the criminal justice system's response to violence against women and to support and enhance services for victims. Each state and territory must allocate 25 percent of the grant funds to law enforcement, 25 percent to prosecution, 5 percent to courts, and 30 percent to victim services. The remaining 15 percent is discretionary within the parameters of the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA). Grant awards are made to state governments, and interested tribes and organizations should contact their respective State Administrative Agency for information about obtaining funding from this program.

The STOP Program supports communities in their efforts to develop and strengthen effective law enforcement and prosecution strategies to combat violent crimes against women and to develop and strengthen victim services in cases involving violent crimes against women.



OFFENDER ACCOUNTABILITY

Accomplishments:

1. Increased collaboration between victim services and Batter's Intervention Programs
2. Victim and professional education on types and use of protection orders
3. Improved collaboration between victim services and law enforcement
4. Lifetime Protection Order
5. VAWA funded Domestic Violence Response Team (court, law enforcement, advocate)
6. Coordinated Community Response team
7. Domestic Violence Crisis Program- Corrections- Law Enforcement- Batter's Intervention Program meet monthly.
8. Increased accountability with criminal justice on "No Contact Orders"
9. Increased requirement for offenders attending Batter's Intervention Programs
10. Established full time position dedicated to victim contact within BIP (BIP VSL)
11. VAWA funded staff trained and utilizing lethality assessment tool with victims
12. Able to bridge communication gaps between Parole/BIP staff and victim safety concerns by representing victims at informal and formal meetings with staff
13. Able to meet with and develop MOUs w/ DV providers in Wichita/KC areas. Some cross training and awareness able to be developed
14. Established procedures for victim contact regarding poss. lethality concerns post BIP group if needed based on offender behavior and known victim safety concerns
15. Community Supervision and DV 3-day training provided to all KDOC Parole staff in FY17. Covers DV 101 and supervising DV batterers w/ victim safety as key
16. Conducting monthly case staffing meetings w/ parole/BIP staff and BIP VSL. Allows for less triangulation and better communication re-grading offender's behavior and case
17. more timely filing of revocations
18. regular meetings with batterer program facilitators
19. Weekly Meetings with City Prosecutor and Victim Coordinator to provide insight to Domestic Violence related cases
20. Lengthy jail sanctions have been achieved through probation violations
21. Offender court watch
22. Improved documentation of court watch results
23. Involvement with local Coordinated Community Response Team (CCRT)
24. Holding offenders more accountable by adding time frames in the diversion contracts and filing revocations almost immediately when an offender is not complying
25. Increased successful prosecution of DV case by 15%
26. Implemented with BIP providers a victim panel and require it to be attended as part of the BIP program
27. 2015- SB 149-Civil commitment of sexually violent predators
28. 2015- SB 214- Amend Human Trafficking laws, as well as exploitation laws of children
29. 2017- H Substitute for SB 40 (179)- amends human trafficking and related crimes and increases penalties, creates certain new crimes also

30. 2017- HB 2034 (inserted into SB 112)- Creates the crime of aggravated domestic battery for strangulation; Defines aggravated domestic battery

Identified Gaps In Services:

1. Need for improved victim understanding of Batter's Intervention Program participation and confidentiality
2. Increase use of lethality assessment
3. Increased domestic violence designation in courts
4. Additional training for criminal justice on strangulation
5. Jurisdictional issues (lack of coordination, communication, clear and executed Memo of Understandings)
6. Need for increased domestic violence designation in courts
7. Availability/access of court records (especially misdemeanor conviction records)
8. Resources for support when victim is still in relationship w/ batterer--shelter programs don't meet their needs; even in support groups
9. Availability of victim contact information. Can be missing from police reports/court records
10. Education/support of AG BIP standards by courts to uphold full- length of BIP. Leads to risks/mixed messages for victims
11. Lack of system (parole/courts) to hold offender accountable when noncompliant in BIP groups/attendance. Leads to victim safety risks
12. Lack of DV(shelter) program staff understanding of BIP programming and victim contact requirements. Many not aware of state standards or programming. Therefore provide misinformation to victims putting them in possible danger.
13. Lack of experience by Parole staff in working with victims of DV and making referrals to BIP VSL/community resources when appropriate
14. Lack of lethality screening tool being used system wide to talk about risk with DV victims
15. Consistent sanctions for not meeting BIP requirement
16. Lengthy continuances during court process
17. Jail time for offenders typically does not occur until after multiple violations, probation violations, and eventually probation revocations
18. Distinct need for rapid jail sentence for offenders to protect victims
19. O.R. Bonds allows offenders out of jail and return to residence in a short amount of time
20. Lack of cases being tagged as DV by prosecutor
21. Many municipal diversions
22. Probation and offender accountability still needs lots of work.
23. Consistency from the judge as to revocations and consequences
24. Need for Protection From Stalking and Sexual Assault order

*Accomplishments do not indicate a lack of need. Likewise, not all gaps indicate an absence of services, but may indicate the desire for enhancement or expansion of those services.

VICTIM SAFETY & SUPPORT

Accomplishments:

1. Outreach victim advocacy
2. Tertiary services to supportive family/friends of survivors
3. Training of victim services and community professionals
4. VAWA funded Domestic Violence Response Team (court, law enforcement, advocate)
5. Police Response Advocate project responding to all SA calls at the detention center 24/7 – PREA
6. Police Response Advocate project - responding 24/7 to all sexual assault and domestic violence calls to 9-1-1
7. PRA trained on safety and coping skills for victim' response
8. DV Crisis Program - Corrections - Law Enforcement - Batterer's Intervention Program meet monthly
9. Better victim understanding of NO CONTACT bond requirement
10. More detailed explanation of BIP available to victims
11. Quicker reporting to BIP of new offender incidents
12. Coordination between victim coordinator allows proper explanation of services available
13. Continual referral to PRA/Safe House program
14. Assistance with and legal representation in cases that have Civil Domestic Violence Designation in courts
15. Assistance with Protection orders
16. Ensuring victims of domestic violence are knowledgeable about community resources
17. Well-established and ongoing collaboration with local law enforcement, court personnel, and community attorneys
18. On-going one-on-one emotional support and safety planning for all victims
19. All victims wishing to lift no-contact orders meet advocate for education sessions
20. Respond to Court calls for protection order requests
21. Increased use of lethality assessment when appropriate
22. Track high lethality offenders with CCRT
23. Comprehensive support for survivors of sexual violence from reporting to law enforcement through sentencing
24. Survivors indicate they learned more about their legal rights and the legal process
25. Increased collaboration with law enforcement and DA's Office
26. Letters are sent to every victim but also a list of victim services and contacts and victim's rights are included.
27. Every victim attending court is talked to by the victim advocate and all questions are answered; if the case is set for trial, the victim is informed of the trial process
28. Completing U-Visa Supp. B's for victims and attending PFA hearings as support for our victims
29. Senate Bill 13- Victim notification for release, work assignment or any other change in custody status
30. 2016- SB408 - Amends the list of mandatory reporters of physical, mental, emotional, or sexual abuse of a child to include licensed behavior analysts and licensed assistant behavior analysts
31. 2016- HB 2501- Creates crimes of unlawful transmission of a visual depiction of a child, aggravated unlawful transmission of a visual depiction of a child, and unlawful possession of a visual depiction of a child

32. 2017- SB124- Amends factors considered in determination of child custody, residency and parenting time, strengthens domestic abuse considerations and defines domestic abuse
33. 2017- HB 2176- Adds exception for parental notification of sexual assault evidence collection of a minor if the parent is subject of criminal investigation, or the medical professional believes the child will be harmed if such notice is given

Identified Gaps In Services:

1. Collaborative use of lethality assessment results
2. Access to affordable representation in family law cases
3. Long-term support to move survivors towards healthy future
4. The need for trained first responders to actively use the lethality assessment
5. Lack of State funding - limits available federal funding for victim services and support
6. no emergency funds available for victims
7. Police Response Advocate/Safe House program do not provide immediate resources for victims of all circumstances
8. Demand for services is increasing. Staff Attorney has a full case load and paperwork time exceeds capacity for Attorney and Part-Time Paralegal
9. Protection Order Dockets for all Johnson and Miami County judges are at the same time compromising the Attorney's ability to schedule hearings
10. Negative victim experiences with law enforcement
11. Limited legal representation available for protection order/child custody representation
12. Communication to survivors regarding the status of the criminal case and why prosecution will not occur
13. A safe environment for all survivors to report their victimization
14. Community understanding of rape, creating victim-blaming, and verdicts in court based on victim-blaming
15. Not having a Spanish speaking person in our office for phone calls
16. Protection from Stalking and Sexual Assault Act passage

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MARGINALIZED & UNDERSERVED**Accomplishments:**

1. Development and distribution of bilingual materials
2. Tertiary services providing alternative access routes to advocacy
3. Coordinated Community Response (CCR) training on response and support of underserved populations
4. CCR community meetings/presentation on services for Spanish speaking Catholic Church members
5. VAWA funded Police Response Advocacy project - increased response foreign born victims
6. Statewide service provision including to at-risk individuals and those who are traditionally underserved (rural areas) and who have limited English proficiency
7. Immigrant victims receive assistance navigating the immigration process
8. Language line is used as needed
9. Immigrants receive on-going one-on-one emotional safety planning and support
10. Advocacy services provided regardless of race, gender, sexual orientation, immigration status, etc.
11. Outreach to people who identify LGBT
12. A confidential response to survivors who are incarcerated
13. Outreach and collaborative relationships formed with services providers to people who are LGBT
14. Development of crisis line dedicated for tribal communities, by The National Indigenous Women's Resource Center and the National Domestic Violence Hotline

Identified Gaps In Services:

1. More bilingual advocates
2. Bilingual/multicultural therapist access
3. Local law enforcement not having Spanish speaking translators at crime scene
4. High population of persons with disabilities - law enforcement need for additional training on mental health
5. Rural community - domestic abuse in older population - response and support limited
6. not enough time/resources to reach elderly victims in care facilities
7. Hispanic population culture awareness
8. Lack of contact in underserved community to coordinate presentations
9. Immigration changes/confusion
10. Cultural stereotypes in the community
11. Public education for general community members on the intersection of rape and people who are LGBT
12. Resources needed for survivors who are LGBT (for example: safe housing, informed therapists)

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RESPONSIVE LEGAL SYSTEM

Accomplishments:

1. Victim and professional education on types/use of protection orders
2. Coordinated Community Response teams
3. VAWA funded Domestic Violence Response Team (court, law enforcement, advocate)
4. Coordinated Community Response (CCR) Partners address Kansas Bond issues - for victim safety and offender accountability
5. CCR partners met immediately following the Hesston-Excel Mass shooting (DV related) to discuss collaborative response to the public
6. DV Crisis Program - Corrections - Law Enforcement - Batterer's Intervention Program meet monthly
7. Fail to appear warrants being signed in a more timely manner
8. Higher bonds for repeat offenders
9. Meetings with City Prosecutor bring knowledge of circumstances to light
10. Respond to calls from the courts when victims need protection orders or wish to request a no-contact order be lifted
11. Continued coordination with clerk's office regarding protection orders
12. Involvement with local Coordinated Community Response Team (CCRT)
13. Improved attorney referral process
14. 2015 - Passage of SB101 Amending the Protection from Abuse Act and Protection from Stalking act to establish the Protection from Stalking or Sexual Assault Act (PFSSAA)
15. 2015- SB 131- information disclosed by officers when receiving counseling is considered privileged information
16. 2015- HB 2055- Increased penalties for aggravated battery and DUI
17. 2017- H Substitute for SB101- Amends the Protection from Abuse Act (PFAA) and Protection from Stalking Act (PFSA) to establish the protection from stalking or sexual assault act
18. 2017- HB2128- Clarifies justifications for closed or executive meetings; allows the Governor's Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board to recess for a closed or executive meeting
19. 2017- HB 2071 (inserted into SB 112)- Requires a court to consider information presented relating to any current or prior protective orders when determining the sentence to be imposed in a domestic battery case
20. 2017- HB 2033 (inserted into SB101)- Allows Crime Victim Compensation for victims of sexual assault within two years of being notified that DNA testing from a sexual assault kit or other evidence has revealed a DNA profile of suspected offender, or is notified of identification of a suspect, whichever occurs later
21. 2017- HB 2234- Requires testing for infectious disease to occur not later than 48 hours after the alleged offender appears before a magistrate

Identified Gaps In Services:

1. Increased domestic violence designation in courts
2. Need for trauma informed services
3. Kansas' legislature barriers on gun laws for victim' safety
4. Jurisdictional issues (lack of coordination, communication, clear and executed MOU's)
5. Increased focus on drugs - decreased focus on domestic violence
6. Training for judges

7. Consistent jail time for repeat offenders
8. No contact bond condition disconnect
9. Judicial staff out of date on current domestic violence related cases
10. Prosecutor's unwilling to proceed without supportive victim
11. Lack of cohesive practices between court players regarding protection orders
12. Lack of cases being tagged as DV by prosecutor
13. Limited legal representation available for protection order/child custody representation

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PREVENTION	
Accomplishments:	
1.	Continual referral to BIP for offenders
2.	2016- Substitute for SB323- requires the board of education of each school district to provide suicide awareness and prevention programming to all school staff
Identified Gaps In Services:	
1.	Kansas' legislature barriers on gun laws for victim' safety
2.	Limited funds for prevention
3.	Not enough time/resources to reach younger population in schools
4.	No model programs for young girl confidence building
5.	Need to reach offenders before they become offenders
6.	Prevention work is a gap in this community

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PUBLIC AWARENESS**Accomplishments:**

1. Increased the number of public events
2. Increased number of community trainings
3. Coordinated Community Response taking responsibility in public awareness on DV and SA
4. VAWA funded staff providing awareness on services for DV/SA victims
5. Increased collaboration with the criminal justice partners on responding to domestic violence and sexual assault
6. Provide training to citizens at Citizen's Academy

Identified Gaps In Services:

1. Challenges Achieving local government interest in domestic violence as a community issue
2. Need for increased domestic violence designation in courts
3. Limitations on VAWA funded staff being able to provide NECESSARY public awareness
4. Limited advocacy funds for staff to provide this - increase demand of victim' services
5. Need to reach communities who are unsupportive of police interaction and programs
6. More public awareness funding is needed to bring attention to services and issues facing the community

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INVOLVING MEN AND BOYS

Accomplishments:

1. Coordinated Community Response (CCR) - goal to address in schools
2. VAWA funded PRA project - male advocates
3. Increased involvement with men and boys in supporting victim' services
4. PRA (Police Response Advocate) training requires "ride along" rides with law enforcement - increased collaboration in response

Identified Gaps In Services:

1. Cultural beliefs that domestic violence / sexual assault is a gender issue
2. Time
3. Similar to prevention, need to reach offenders at a young age before they become offenders

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